CONTEMPORARY JAPAN

A Review of East Asiatic Affairs

JUNE 1943

VOL. XII NO. 6

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

FOREIGN AFFAIRS ASSOCIATION OF JAPAN

TOKYO

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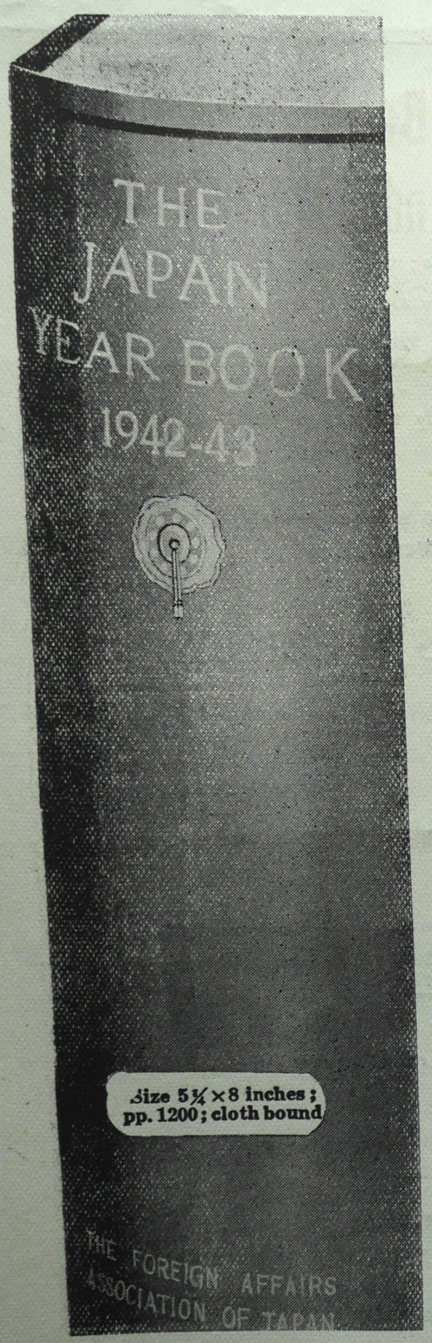

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THE MAINICHI PUBLISHING CO.

Osaka Tokyo Moji

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Subscription Rates (Postage prepaid)

	Japan, China and Manchoukuo	Elsewhere
A single copy	¥ 1.00	¥ 1.50
One year	¥ 10.00	¥15.00

The Foreign Affairs Association of Japan,
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Obituary

FLEET-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, who died late in April in action on the foremost fighting front in the southern Pacific, was an outstanding naval genius. In sincere recognition of his meritorious and distinguished service, highest posthumous were honours conferred on him by Japan, Manchoukuo, the Nanking Government, Germany and Italy. Cool, calm and daring, this brilliant strategist led the Japanese Navy to win an unbroken string of victories—from the Pearl Harbour raid to the now continuing southern Pacific battle. Accuracy was his watchword, and victory his shibboleth. Like a true fighter, he embraced death under the canopy of gun roar and haze of bullets, after fulfilling the entrusted task of stabilizing the Pacific defence of the nation. He is gone, but his achievements will remain ever shining in the memory of the Japanese people, who mourn his loss deeply. The trail of gallant deeds he has left behind has added a new chapter to the annals of naval warfare. Born and bred in the historic Nagaoka clan, he, to the very last minute of his mortal existence, displayed the traditional warrior spirit of Japan. He has now been fittingly deified as a national hero.

The entire nation bowed in respectful silence at 10:50 a.m. on June 5, when Premier General Hidéki Tohjo in the presence of the Imperial messengers of Their Majesties the Emperor and the Empress and the Empress Dowager, as well as over 2,000 high officials of the Government and members of the foreign diplomatic corps offered prayer at the altar, where the ashes of the late Fleet-Admiral reposed during the State funeral service held at Hibiya Park, Tokyo. The Shinto ritual over, the messengers of the Imperial Household made offerings to the spirit of the departed hero, and then followed worship by Government officials, the bereaved relatives and the public. At 3:55 p.m. the ashes were borne to the Tama Cemetery, where the interment ceremony was conducted in a simple but impressive manner.

The late Fleet-Admiral was born on April 4, 1881, in the city of Nagaoka, Niigata Prefecture. He was the sixth son of Sadakichi Takano, formerly a retainer in the service of the feudatory baron of that locality. The Takano family, in which he was born, and the Yamamoto family, which adopted him in his later years, were two of the principal vassal households of the Nagaoka clan. In the early Meiji era, when the nation was

passing through an avalanche of revolutionary changes, the pecuniary position of the Takano family suffered a serious setback, and adversity became the constant companion of the future naval luminary of Japan. Young Yamamoto throughout his school life, till he finished the middle school term, accepted straitened circumstances with unflinching equanimity, and tried his utmost to lighten the burden of sufferings of his parents in every possible way, some time helping them with menial work in his spare time.

Within the Nagaoka Middle School, at which the late Fleet-Admiral studied, there was an autonomous body called "the peace and equality association." It encouraged the development of fighting spirit and physical strength and reprimanded despondency and slovenliness among the students. The training he received at this association stood him in good stead in his later years, when he became a stalwart of the Japanese Navy. In 1901, he entered the Naval Academy and passed the entrance examination with the second best grade. During the Russo-Japanese War, he served as a naval cadet and gained valuable experiences in the art of naval warfare. With the advent of air power, he became thoroughly convinced of the supreme importance of naval air arm. He vigorously advocated the necessity of having a powerful naval air armada to counterbalance the quantitative inferiority in warship tonnage. Subsequently, obtaining the approval of the authorities concerned, he dedicated himself to the task of building the present formidable air force of the Japanese Navy. Indeed, he was Japan's potential aero-navalist.

Cadet Yamamoto in 1914 graduated from the Naval Staff College and, for the purpose of inspecting Western naval establishments, left for Europe and the United States. On his return to Japan, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-commander, and it was about this time that the Yamamoto family adopted him. He became captain in 1923 and was appointed chief instructor at the Kasumigaura Naval Aviation School. This assignment gave him the needed opportunity to foster the growth of Japan's modern naval air arm. From 1937 until August, 1939, when he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, he served as Vice-Minister of the Navy. On December 8, 1941, the current Pacific war broke out, and the surface vessels and aircraft of the Japanese Navy under his command began to achieve epochal results in quick succession. Finally, he met the glorious end of a chivalrous warrior. *Requiescat in pace!*

CONTEMPORARY JAPAN

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MARCH OF EVENTS

Premier Tohjo in Manila

Premier General Hidéki Tohjo, who recently visited Nanking and Hsinking, also made a trip to Manila, arriving there on May 5. After conversing with Mr. Jorge B. Vargas, chief of the Philippine executive commission, Premier Tohjo in a statement tendered his appreciation to the Japanese and the Filipino peoples who are devoting themselves in perfect unison with the local Japanese authorities to the successful prosecution of the war and the reconstruction of the Philippines in the light of new realities in greater East Asia. He congratulated Mr. Vargas and other members of the commission for their foresight and courage in facing the present situation and undertaking the reorganization of their country. Finally, he hoped that the independence of the Philippines would be consummated at the earliest possible time. Premier Tohjo spoke at a number of rallies and parties and inspected various establishments. His visit was warmly welcomed by the Filipino people, and it has given a timely stimulus to the reconstruction of the Philippines as an independent partner of Japan.

Minister Aoki back from South

Mr. Kazuo Aoki, Minister for Greater East Asia Affairs, returned to Tokyo on May 15 from his extensive sojourn in the south. He left Tokyo on April 16 on a tour of inspection of south China and the various countries of greater East Asia. He visited more than twenty places, including Hongkong, Canton, Hainan Island, Hanoi, Saigon, Bangkok, Singapore, Rangoon, Manila and important cities in the East Indies. In a press interview, he declared that from his personal observations on the spot he was more than satisfied that the construction of a greater East Asia co-prosperity sphere was going on smoothly and at a rapid

pace. He added: "Rich natural resources of the southern region are being steadily developed through the joint efforts of the Japanese forces, the local authorities and the inhabitants. The economic development now under way in this region is really lively and spectacular. There is nothing to be desired as regards the procurement of resources."

Walkover in Maungdaw

The Imperial Headquarters on May 18 announced that Maungdaw, situated in the extreme end of the Burma-Indian border in the Arakan area, was occupied by Japanese Army units on May 14. The occupation was in the nature of a walkover, as the British forces had retreated before the coming of Japanese advance contingents. The composite results obtained by the Japanese units in the Arakan sector from late in December last to May 10 were by no means small. The bodies left behind by the British forces totalled 6,414, prisoners taken 514 and great many war trophies were captured. With the bloodless fall of Maungdaw, the defence of the Arakan sector has become firm. It may be recalled that on May 8 the Japanese forces captured Buthidaung, thereby isolating Maungdaw.

Chungking Leaders Join Nanking

General Pang Ping-hsun, commander of the 24th Army Corps and deputy commander-in-chief of the Chungking Army in the Hopei-Chahar war zone, and General Sun Tien-ying, commander of the 5th Army, have joined the Nanking Government. They, together with their men, surrendered to the Japanese forces on May 14. General Sun Liang-cheng, Divisional Commanders Wu Wen-hua and Wang Ching-tsai and several other commanders of the Chungking Army have already stopped their armed resistance and joined the peace movement. Thus the strength of the Nanking Government is steadily increasing. The former officers of the Chungking Army are now contributing their best to accelerate the return of internal peace in China.

Burma Independence Preparatory Committee

Dr. Ba Maw, chief civil administrator of Burma, who had been making necessary arrangements to inaugurate an independent administration for his country, on May 8 formed a Burma Independence Preparatory Committee with him as chairman. The committee consists of twelve administrative officials and ten representatives of private quarters. At its first meeting, Dr. Ba Maw said: "Japan is faithfully carrying out its promise of independence to our country and is dealing

with us in the spirit of righteousness. Today, all East Asiatic peoples are sharing one another's fate. And this is the only course left for the peoples of East Asia to follow."

Vichy Surrenders Rights in China

In accordance with the declaration made by the Vichy Government on February 23 on the surrender of concessional and extra-territorial rights in China, the formal signing of detailed arrangements for carrying out the promise was concluded on May 18 at the Foreign Office of the Nanking Government. By virtue of the latest arrangements, France will transfer its administrative right over the French concession at Shanghai on June 5 to the Nanking Government and will hand over to it such public enterprises and immovable property as roads, bridges, wharves, sewers, drains, embankments, market buildings, parks, etc., free of compensation.

Mobilization Plans Adopted

In a series of Cabinet meetings held on April 20, May 3 and May 11, the Government adopted national economic mobilization programmes for the current fiscal year, including the material mobilization and transit mobilization plans, industrial productivity expansion plan, electric power mobilization plan, scheme for the enforcement of people's mobilization, national monetary mobilization plan and progamme for the mobilization of daily necessities. With the exception of the foreign trade plan, which is expected to be formulated shortly, the national economic battle array for the 1943 fiscal year may now be considered complete. Lieutenant-General Tei-ichi Suzuki, president of the Planning Board, in a statement explained that each plan was to be organically co-ordinated with the others for the efficacious prosecution of the war. The schemes for 1943–44 had been formulated earlier than those for 1942–43, since the productivity expansion plan on the last occasion was adopted on May 8, the national mobilization plan on May 26 and the electric mobilization plan on July 12. Lieutenant-General Suzuki said that productivity expansion was most closely linked with the material mobilization schedule and, as they together constituted a key to a decisive victory in the war, they were especially connected with the strengthening of the land and sea transit capacities of the nation. According to the plan, productivity expansion efforts are to be concentrated on iron, steel, light metals, shipping and aircraft and the associated industries. Land and sea transit facilities, including ships and rolling stock, are also to be epochally increased. In regard to materials urgently needed

but difficult to obtain at home, they are to be secured from the south. Invention and initiative among the people are to be encouraged, so that difficulties may be successfully overcome. In elucidating the national monetary mobilization plan in another statement, the president of the Planning Board stated that the schedule had been drafted so as to plan and enforce national economy strengthening and mobilization from the monetary angle in a comprehensive manner. Instead of depending solely on accumulation in the money market, the schedule would go to the very source of accumulation, the national income, and would place on a planned basis the allocations of money to public finance, industry and the people's consumption.

New System for Domestic Exchange

A pooled accounts settlement system is to be enforced from about July with the Bank of Japan acting as the bank for settlement of the pooled accounts, according to a statement issued by Mr. Toyotaro Yuki, governor of the Bank of Japan and president of the National Monetary Control Association. Adopted by the control association as a measure to effect a general improvement in the banking business, the new system provides for lending or borrowing among all banks dealing in domestic exchange by means of pooled accounts settlement at the Bank of Japan. The Tokyo head office and the Osaka, Sapporo, Hiroshima, Sendai, Takamatsu, Nagoya and Fukuoka branches of the Bank of Japan have been designated as banks for settlement of pooled accounts. Clarifying the new system, Mr. Yuki said that it would abolish the unnecessarily complicated and troublesome method of domestic exchange settlement hitherto in force in favour of a simplified and unified method.

Foreign Trade Body Authorized

On application by the chairman of the Committee for the Establishment of the Foreign Trade Corporation, the Commerce and Industry Ministry under date of May 1 authorized the establishment of the Foreign Trade Corporation. The organization had completed the collection of capital subscriptions (¥50,000,000) and, on the authorization for establishment having been obtained, it at once notified the subscribers for the initial payment of ¥25,000,000.

Rice Price Raised

An increase in the price of rice for the 1943 yield was announced on April 20 by the Board of Information. The new rates are: ¥62.50 per *koku*, the price at which the Government is to buy from producers, constituting a raise of ¥13.-

50 at a stroke; ¥47 per *koku* the standard buying price and ¥46 the standard selling price. Produces are to receive ¥10.50 in addition to the ¥5 they have been receiving as subsidy for every *koku* purchased by the Government. The Government will thus disburse ¥450,000,000 anew from the State Treasury. This means that the total appropriations for subsidizing farmers will come up to ¥650,000,000. The Agriculture and Forestry Minister explained that the measure had been taken partly to ensure the increased production of rice and partly in appreciation of the strenuous efforts the producers were making to increase the output of the staple product, and that the higher price of rice involved only a raise of ¥3 per *koku* so far as the consumer was concerned, the rest being borne by the Government. The Government intends, he said, to lower the price of vegetables where it finds it proportionally too high. The new price of rice is formulated in such a way as to prevent it from exercising any appreciable influence on the general price level which the Government is determined to keep low.

Hongkong Dollar Banned

The Government-General of Hongkong decided on May 9 to prohibit the use of Hongkong dollar as from June 1, thus making military scrip the sole legal currency in the area. Three regulations were enforced from May 10 to implement this decision: currency regulations governing monetary operations in Hongkong through the medium of military scrip in the Japanese-occupied Hongkong territory; regulations regarding the wholesale exchange of Hongkong dollar for military scrip; and notice concerning the enforcement of regulations stipulating the sale and purchase, as well as any transfer of the currency. No restrictions are to be placed on the taking out of the Central Reserve Bank of China note, Hongkong dollar or the old fapi from the Hongkong area. The carrying in of currencies requires permission of the Government-General, except in the case of military scrip not exceeding ¥200 or Central Reserve Bank notes not exceeding ¥200. Those in possession of Hongkong dollar are required to exchange it for military scrip by May 31. Debts incurred in Hongkong dollar are to be redeemed in military scrip. Deposits in Hongkong dollar at banks to be converted into deposits in military scrip by May 31. The exchange rate of military scrip against Hongkong dollar stands at 1 to 4. The financial affairs section of the Government-General in this connection said that Hongkong dollar had been unable to maintain its position as a trade currency in consequence of the defeat of the British forces, the

rate steadily falling and developing discrepancies in value between dollar notes of large denominations and those of smaller ones. The situation had grown so bad that it was found advisable to withdraw the currency altogether from circulation in order to safeguard the economic stability of the occupied territory.

New Silk Reeling Method

An agricultural expert of the Sericultural Station of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, Dr. Yoshiaki Kawakura, and his co-worker, Tsutomu Nakayama, who is chief engineer of the Ghifu Machinery Research Institute, have invented a machine that will reduce the cost of silk reeling and processing by two-thirds and improve the quality of silk yarns. Each of the two methods now in use for processing cocoons until yarn is spun requires twelve different stages. The new method will reduce them to four or five, while the usual waste in cocoons of thirty-five per cent. will be reduced to ten, the production capacity of 260 *mommé* per hour being increased eightfold or to three *kammé* per hour, material required in processing reduced to the minimum of one-fifth, electric power to one-third and chemicals to almost negligible quantity. Dr. Kawakura declares that the standard tensile strength of 305 grains per denier will be increased to 4.5 or 4.8 grams and its resistance to ultraviolet rays by forty to fifty per cent. Its resistance to friction will also be increased and its elasticity nearly doubled.

Seven Eminent Men Granted Cultural Decorations

The cultural decorations, the highest mark of honour for Japanese scholars, scientists and artists, were granted to seven eminent persons in the scientific and artistic domains on April 29, the birthday of His Majesty the Emperor. Those honoured were: Dr. Chuta Ito, professor emeritus of Tokyo Imperial University and authority on Oriental architecture; Dr. Umétaro Suzuki, professor emeritus of Tokyo Imperial University and authority on vitamins and dietetics; Dr. Yasuhiko Asahina, professor emeritus of Tokyo Imperial University and authority on the pharmacopœia of Kampoh medicine; Dr. Hidéki Yugawa, professor of theoretical physics at Kyoto Imperial University, authority on cosmic rays and discoverer of the Yugawa particle; Mr. Iichiro Tokutomi, member of the Imperial Academy and publicist and historian; Dr. Yujiro Miyaké, publicist and pioneer in the movement to preserve national culture; and Mr. Eisaku Wada, member of the Academy of Fine Arts, dean of painters of the Occidental school and member of the Société des Bueaux-Arts of France. This is the

third time that cultural decorations have been granted since the creation of the new honours on February 11, 1937. Adding the seven new holders, there are now ninteen scholars, scientists and artists who have been decorated so far for their distinguished contributions to the nation's cultural promotion. Dr. Ito's work is to reorientate the ancient architecture of Japan in the light of his extensive studies in Oriental architecture. He has also devoted much time and energy to the promotion of the plan to preserve the Hohryu-ji Temple at Nara. Dr. Suzuki is the discoverer of oryzanin, a concentrated anti-neuritic vitamin preparation obtained from rice. The representative preparations credited to him are the antiseptic for preserving *saké*, improved salicylic acid, improved salvarsan and lactic acid. Chlorpicrin, prepared under his direction, is now extensively used as insecticide to protect rice in storage. Dr. Asahina jointly with Dr. Kénzo Tamura succeeded in preparing the new cardiac stimulant for saving lives at critical moments called vitacamphor. Dr. Yugawa is the youngest of the distinguished seven, being only thirty-seven years old. He began his studies with the foundation of the quantum theory, which underlies all physical and chemical phenomena, and in 1934 predicted the existence of a new particle in the atomic nucleus. He ascertained its presence in the cosmic rays. The new particle was named the Yugawa particle. Mr. Tokutomi's monumental *History of Japan* of all his numerous writings deserves special notice. Begun in 1918 as *The Era of Oda-Nobunaga*, Part 1, the book has come up to seventy-six volumes by this month, each volume running into 500 to 600 pages. Dr. Miyaké is another veteran publicist who has all along advocated the fostering of things national and deprecated the indiscriminate adoption of things Occidental. Mr. Wada is an artist who by using the European technique tries to express the spiritual beauty of Japanese concepts, so that the two might harmonize into an organic homogeneity. Starting with the scientific *déssin* of the West, he has developed a warm, rich and suggestive touch of his own.

Japanese Culture for Thailand

With the establishment of the projected Institute of Japanese Culture in Bangkok, the introduction of the culture and arts of this country into Thailand would become assured. At the last session of the Diet a sum of ¥2,800,000 was voted for establishing the proposed institute. Besides this amount, ¥2,000,000 will be raised from among the Japanese public to complete the task. The essence of Japanese architectural technique will be adopted in constructing the institute. The building will be

divided into different sections and will have an industrial cultural hall, a Japanese style physical training hall to give lessons in *kéndoh* (fencing), *judoh* (self-defence exercise) and archery, a Buddhist fine art hall and a number of movie halls. The institute when inaugurated will not only be the nerve-centre of the diffusion of Japanese culture, but also will act as the controlling agency for popularizing the Japanese language in Thailand.

F.I.C. Exchange Professor to Japan

Dr. Henri Galliard, president of the Hanoi Medical College, was recently appointed by the French Indo-China Gvernment as exchange professor from Indo-China to Japan. His appointment was based on the agreement for the exchange of professors concluded between the Society for International Cultural Relations in Tokyo and the Bureau of Public Education of the Indo-China Government. The French scholar lectured at Tokyo Imperial University, Keio University and other institutions in Tokyo. The first exchange professor from Japan to Indo-China was Dr. Masao Ota, professor of Tokyo Imperial University. He went to Indo-China in April, 1941. The first exchange professor from Indo-China to Japan was Victor Golbew, member of the École Française d'Extreme Orient. Dr. Suyéharu Uméhara, professor of Archæology at Kyoto Imperial University, was the second exchange professor from Japan to Indo-China. He went to the French colony in December last year. At a time when studies on malaria and other tropical diseases are being increasingly prosecuted, it is expected that the lectures delivered by Dr. Galliard would serve to assist this country in advancing the knowledge of tropical medical science.

WHAT NEXT AFTER TUNISIA?

By CHU SAITO

AFTER a tenacious struggle Britain and America have gained mastery in Tunisia. They have paid a high price to attain their objective. The Italo-German forces, though outnumbered, fought valiantly and gave up resistance only when it became physically impossible to continue warfare. Their sufficiently long stubborn stand enabled the high commands of Italy and Germany to complete the necessary defence preperations along the Mediterranean seaboard of the European continent. On account of this fact, the strategic importance of Tunisia from the viewpoint of opening a fresh European offensive has diminished a great deal. It no longer enjoys the position of an ideal site for launching decisive hostilities either against the Italian peninsula or against the southern coast of France. Nevertheless, it has to be recognized that Britain and America, by moving into this northern extremity of the "dark continent," have acquired an additional foothold for intensifying aerial operations and improving the system of shipping communications. It is, therefore, nothing surprising that they have occupied Pantelleria and Lampedusa and are raiding the insular possessions of Italy.

When the American expeditionary forces under command of Major-General Dwight Eisenhower in conjunction with British contingents landed in French North Africa, London and Washington calculated that the campaign could be wound up within a very short time. They did not expect that Marshal Erwin Rommel would hurriedly deploy his troops from Libya to bolster the defence of Tunisia in close co-operation with the Italo-German reinforcements that had arrived there in fulfilment

of the Berlin-Vichy agreement of mutual collaboration. In view of this timely tactical move on the part of Marshal Rommel, the Anglo-American forces had to fight hard and endure heavy sacrifices for no less than six months before they could terminate the Tunisia campaign. The respite thus gained by Italy and Germany facilitated the rapid construction of a new string of defence fortifications along the Mediterranean coast and on the Axis-held islands of vital necessity. The conclusion that can be drawn is that the belated success achieved by London and Washington has failed to yield anticipated results to them.

Germany's defence preparedness on the French coast facing the English Channel is sound and solid, and to make it as formidable as possible the equipment and devices of the Maginot line have been extensively utilized. It has also built strong fortifications on the southern and western coasts of France and along the Pyreneese mountain range. For the security of the Balkans, the coastal area of the Aegean Sea has been heavily fortified with Dodecanese and Crete Islands as outposts. Besides, the defence preparedness of Sicily and Sardinia has been augmented further. In this manner, Germany with its partner, Italy, has erected what can be called a gigantic defence fortress of Europe, and this fortification has deprived Tunisia of its previous strategic importance. It appears that Germany can now devote its entire energy to the prosecution of hostilities in other war sectors by placing implicit reliance on the resistance capacity of the latest defence fortress of Europe.

International observers are scrutinizing whether the Anglo-American command has any sporting chance of invading the Italian peninsula by breaking through the powerful Axis defence cordon which has Sicily and Sardina as its advance bastions, or whether it can land a large expeditionary force on the Balkans by wresting the command of the Aegean Sea from Germany and Italy. The answer to these questions has been given by British Prime Minister Churchill, who, in his recent address delivered at the American Congress, admitted the impossibility of such attempts for the time being. His admission indirectly meant

that the hard-earned Anglo-American supremacy in Tunisia does not in any way offer a serious menace to the Italo-German defence set-up on the continent.

Had the battle of Tunisia been waged as a preliminary to the opening of a second front in Europe, the Anglo-American success in that event would have proved of significant benefit to their offensive strategy. But since it was given out in London and Washington that the campaign had no connection with the question of a second front in Europe, it can be presumed that it was conducted principally to stabilize "democratic" hegemony over the African continent. Apart from the military motive, the Tunisia operation was carried out with the object of solving the diverse economic and communication issues, as well as the political problem relative to the setting up of a separate French régime in North Africa. On the other hand, particular note must be taken of the fact that a large-scale military conference was held in Washington simultaneously with the close of the operation—a fact which denoted the urgency of starting counter-offensives against the Axis Powers by speedily completing the required arrangements. Viewed in this light, it would not be amiss to think that the favourable turn in Tunisia has supplied a new incentive to the Anglo-American intention of reinitiating hostilities in Europe.

Generally speaking, from the latter half of the nineteenth century, Britain has been enjoying a predominant position in the control of the Mediterranean. However, the continuance of Italian and French supremacy respectively in the middle and western parts of the sea curtailed the scope of its control. The Italian Navy was and is still a reckonable force in the middle Mediterranean. The Italian peninsula, portruding deep into the Mediterranean, dominates its middle part aided by numerous naval and air bases located, among others, in Sicily and Sardinia. Before the setback in Libya, this North African territory with its well placed military and naval bases enabled Italy to maintain the supreme command of the middle Mediterranean, and Britain was compelled to depend on Malta as its only counter-base.

At the same time, France through its naval station at Toulon, and outposts in Ajaccio in Corsica and Bizerta, Algiers, Oran, Casablanca and other strategic places in North and West Africa enjoyed superiority in the western Mediterranean. Britain's only check against the French Navy was the naval fortress of Gibraltar. As a result of the Tunisia campaign, Britain, assisted by the United States, has managed to advance its command over the middle and western Mediterranean to some extent. It is obvious that the motive which inspired Britain and the United States to stage the invasion of French North Africa was to make an attempt for obtaining the absolute command of the Mediterranean, especially when the former has all along held undisputed supremacy in the eastern sector with Alexandria as the main naval station and Cypress, Haifa and Beirut as auxiliarly outposts.

In the past, Britain maintained its predominant position in the Mediterranean by utilizing the antithesis of the French and Italian naval strength and depending on the co-operation of France as a friendly Power. In the eastern Mediterranean, it safeguarded its paramountcy by relying on its own naval bases and pursuing a realistically peaceful policy toward the Balkan countries. As ill luck would have it, the capitulation of France to Germany in June, 1940, during the course of the current European war brought about a serious change in the balance of power in the Mediterranean. With France out of the picture, Britain found it indispensable to seize the command of the western Mediterranean. In July, 1940, British warships bombarded Oran, and other Anglo-French incidents followed, exposing the plight of Britain in the Mediterranean.

The establishment of German supremacy in Europe after the Dunkirk *débâcle* not only created confusion in the formulation of defence plans by Britain, but also the British Isles became the target of concentrated German air attacks. Meanwhile, Italy's participation in the war reacted adversely on the operation of the British Mediterranean Fleet. While on the one hand it had to meet the threat of the Italian Navy, on the other it found it incumbent to defend Egypt with Alexandria as the principal

defence bulwark, as well as the Suez Canal, the main artery of Britain's empire communication line. In addition, squadrons of the fleet were assigned to Haifa and Beirut to insure the safety of the oil-fields of Iraq and safeguard the transporation of oil. Furthermore, Britain was obliged to pay close attention to the diplomatic movements of Turkey and extend aids to Greece as a means to check the southward drive of Germany and Italy. It determined itself to win over the Balkan countries on its side, because it rightly comprehended that the Balkans under Italo-German control would be a potential source of danger to its defence organization in the eastern Mediterranean. The British manœuvre in the Balkans aggravated the situation in southern Europe, and Germany was forced to act quickly to defend its security and lay the foundation of a new Eurpoean order.

With the entrance of Italy into the European war, Britain realized that Alexandria was too small a naval station to supervise the entire defence of the eastern Mediterranean. Consequent upon the protraction of hostilities between Italy and Greece, Britain planned to remedy this defect by making extensive use of the ports of Greece proper and that country's insular possessions. It became essential for the British Navy to construct bases in various islands in the Aegean Sea to safeguard its control of the eastern Mediterranean. It regarded Crete as the best suited island to act as the central base of operation. But Britain's naval strategy was completely upset by the German *blitzkrieg* onslaughts carried out in concert with Italy in the Balkans in May 1941. Greece collapsed, and the territorial complexion of Jugoslavia was altered in keeping with the demand of the times. With the fall of Crete, where British forces together with the remnants of the Greek Army made their last stand, the Axis supremacy in the Aegean Sea became an established fact, and British interference in the affairs of the Balkan peninsula came to an end.

The loss of British foothold on the Aegean Sea enabled German warplanes to carry out devasting raids on transports, warships and military areas throughout the eastern Mediter-

ranean sector. At this psychological moment, the combined Italo-German forces in Libya commenced a push toward Egypt led by Marshal Rommel. They within a suprisingly brief time forced the British troops to retreat to Alexandria and then a lull followed. Faced with this critical situation, the mainbody of the British Fleet based at Alexandria withdrew to Haifa or to Red Sea ports, with part being shifted to Gibraltar. In fact, the command of the eastern Mediterranean was abandoned by the British Fleet for a while. In the meantime, owing to the outbreak of the Pacific war, Britain in accord with its ally, the United States, began to devise a plan for retrieving the situation in the eastern, as well as in the western, Mediterranean. Because Germany unleashed a full-throttle second summer offensive against Soviet Russia, the stalemate on the African front continued to remain, and Britain and America put into effect their plan of counter-offensive in the African sector with confidence. After bringing up powerful reinforcements Britain opened counter-attacks against the Italo-German forces. While these operations were going on, Anglo-American invasion contingents suddenly landed on French North Africa. This unforeseen turn in the war necessitated an adjustment in the Axis strategy, and the forces of Marshal Rommel were dispatched as fast as possible to gear up the defence of Tunisia.

There is no denying the fact that the Anglo-American command launched the North African campaign blessed by propitious circumstances; yet it failed to dislodge quickly the Italo-German Army which was placed at a disadvantage to undertake offensive operations. The Anglo-American forces were compelled to fight their best for several months before they could decimate the numerically inferior fighting power of the Italo-German Army which, by holding them back, enabled the completion of the latest network of defence posts, stretching from the Italian peninsula to the Aegean Sea coast. Due to the delay suffered in winding up the Tunisia campaign, Britain and America had to revise their previously prepared plan of attack against Germany and Italy. It is not to be wondered at that the

Washington conference was convened to formulate new strategies in the light of current situations prevailing in the Pacific and European war zones. The Tunisia campaign has ended, and it remains to be seen how the Anglo-American command is going to strike at the defence fortress of Europe.

The cessation of hostilities in North Africa has not substantially improved the position of Britain and the United States insofar as it concerns the initiation of high-power offensives in the mainland of Europe. It is true that they have gained a strategic foothold to deploy a fairly large military force in the direction of southern Europe. Still it is problematic whether they can undertake a full-dress invasion of southern Europe. It is obvious that they will concentrate on utilizing North Africa with Tunisia as the pivot to carry out incessant aerial attacks on Italy and the adjacent areas reaching down to southern Europe, particulary when they are hurriedly converting Pantelleria as an advance raiding post. To countermand such aerial assaults, Italy and Germany will undoubtedly dispatch their bombing squadrons continuously. The present trend of aerial warfare gives such an indication. What will be the next move of London and Washington is impossible to predict. The only thing known is that they are busy devising ways and means to reopen hostilities in Europe.

THE SOVIET-POLISH RIFT

By KATSUJI INAHARA

THERE is no denying the fact that the United Nations are confronted with a number of problems which are hampering the execution of their joint war efforts. It is obvious that neither the diplomatic mill nor the war mill of the Anglo-American command is functioning smoothly. The Soviet-Polish rift, arising out of the alleged mass liquidation of Polish Army officers by G.P.U. agents, has created an additional problem for London and Washington. The latest Roosevelt-Churchill parley, which was held following the close of the Tunisia campaign, must have touched upon diplomatic affairs, besides military questions; though the extremely cryptic announcement made by the White House Secretary merely elicited the information that complete agreement had been arrived at in connection with the formulation of offensive strategies. On the other hand, the arrival of Joseph Davies in Moscow carrying a personal letter of President Roosevelt to Premier Stalin and his hurried departure after taking the latter's reply to the former are certainly significant. It is true that it would be premature to dilate upon the subjects which were discussed at the Roosevelt-Churchill parley; but it would not be at all a case of wishfulness to aver that the Soviet-Polish question is engaging the attention of the diplomatic quarters of both London and Washington.

On April 26 the Soviet Government issued a notification announcing the severance of diplomatic relations with the emigré Polish Government in London. It pointed out that such a step had been taken as a measure of resentment against the uncalled-for interest shown by the Polish Government in

attaching importance to the German version of the alleged massacre of Polish military officers by the G.P.U. It may be recalled that, consequent upon a declaration by Germany that it had come into possession of evidences corroborating the mass assassination of Polish Army officers in the forest in the Smolensk area, the Polish Government in London not only demanded of the Soviet Government a clarification of the matter, but also requested the International Red Cross Society in Geneva to make an inquiry. The official organ of the Polish Government published articles in this connection, which the Soviet Government construed as a deliberate attempt to play up the affair at the cost of the alliance treaty existing between the two administrations. The Soviet notification on the rupture of diplomatic relations, enumerating these points, declared that in face of the Polish Government's extraordinary attitude it had been obliged to inform the Polish Ambassador to leave the Soviet Union.

For some time the Polish Government had been in communication with the Soviet Government concerning the fate of a large number of Polish officers believed to be missing in Soviet territory. Obviously, when the German version was made known, the Polish Government unhesitatingly came to the conclusion that the officers allegedly accounted for as murdered must have been those who were believed to be missing. This unilateral conclusion was viewed as "extraordinary" by the Soviet Government, with the result that the severance of diplomatic relations occurred as an inevitable course. Since no definite light has been shed on the alleged massacre, it would be unwise to make a comment thereon. However, this much can be said that the so-called massacre affair provided a timely opportunity for Soviet Russia to break off its diplomatic intercourse with the Polish Government in London.

Close on the heels of the European war which commenced in September, 1939, Poland was partitioned between Germany and Soviet Russia. It was only after June, 1941, when the German-Soviet hostilities ensued, that the Soviet Government

contracted a mutual assistance pact with the Polish Government in London. It provided for the restoration of the eastern half of Poland, earlier under Soviet control and now under German occupation, to the Polish Government. This pact was signed in July, 1941, through Britain's good offices. It stipulates that the treaty concluded between Germany and the Soviet Union in 1939 partitioning Poland be invalidated; that Poland shall not enter into treaty relations with any third Power which antagonizes the Soviet Union; that the Soviet Union and Poland shall resume their diplomatic relations and exchange ambassadors; and that the Soviet Union and Poland shall extend each other all possible assistance. It also provides that a Polish army be organized in the Soviet Union led by a commander to be appointed by Poland, the said army operating under Soviet control during the wartime; and that some 200,000 Poles detained in the Soviet Union be released. Now that the diplomatic contacts between the two Governments have been revoked, the pact has naturally become a dead document.

It is still fresh in the memory of the public that the Soviet Union marched into the eastern part of Poland the very day following the conclusion of the Nomonhan truce agreement with Japan in 1939. This was done in spite of its non-aggression pact with Poland. The Soviet Union repudiated the non-aggression pact at a twenty-four-hour notice on the ground that Poland, on account of Germany's advance, had ceased to exist as a sovereign State and, therefore, the pact itself had come to an end with one of its contracting parties being gone. In this instance, the Kremlin diplomacy displayed its usual capability of taking advantage of realistic conditions. In 1941, when hostilities started between Germany and the Soviet Union, the Kremlin manifested an entirely different attitude toward Poland, taking cognition of the realistic conditions then existing. It forthwith contracted the aforesaid pact with the Polish Government in London, and by its first stipulation agreed to the retrocession of the eastern half of Poland. The leaders of the Kremlin have now made another realistic move by utilizing the alleged massacre affair in its favour:

they have altogether liquidated the Soviet-Polish alliance pact.

The Kremlin diplomacy has a unique elusiveness of its own. It changes or adjusts itself in accord with the demand of the times in order to secure as much benefit as possible for the Soviet Union. The objective conditions surrounding Soviet Russia have taken a favourable turn as a sequel to a series of successes achieved by the Red Army in its winter counter-thrusts against the German forces. The partial internal trend for the better has propelled the realistic diplomats of the Kremlin to strive for an increase in the voice of the Soviet Union in the conduct of European politics and diplomacy. In fact, they seem now to be pursuing a foreign policy of their own, which may be summarized as aiming at (1) strategic security of the Finnish Bay and the Baltic Sea; (2) construction of States in White Russia, the western Ukraine and Bessarabia on a racial basis; (3) facilitating the command over the Dardanelles and securing of an outlet in the Persian Gulf; and (4) intervention in the Balkans by undertaking the promotion of pan-Slavism.

These aspirations of the Soviet Union cannot be said to have sprung up overnight. On the contrary, it has been cherishing them for some time as may be judged from the fact that their outlines were made known by M. Molotov to the leaders of Germany as early as November, 1938. In the recent past, however, difficult situations and circumstances compelled the leaders of the Kremlin not to give any hint about their cherished aspirations. But, at present, fortified by the success against Germany, they are gradually expressing their aspirations in the form of demands. The first demand concerns the annexation of the Baltic States, or in the alternative the reorganization of them as an extension of Soviet territory. The second seeks to construct a string of Slavic States which will be dominated by Moscow and ultimately incorporated into the Soviet Union. The third is directed toward acquiring sea routes through the Dardanelles and the Persian Gulf, while the fourth desires to make the Balkans a virtual Russian territory, especially when the area enjoys an important position as the hinterland of the Dardanelles, as well as the

cross-roads of the European and Asiatic continents.

It may be that, having convinced himself that these Soviet aspirations were about to take a definite shape, General Sikorsky, Prime Minister of the Polish Government in London, visited Washington to seek its understanding in advance with regard to Poland's post-war territorial boundary. It is said that the scheme submitted by him to Washington outlined three items. First, Poland's retention after the war of all its territory which had existed before the outbreak of the European war, besides Polish acquisition of the three Baltic States, and if not, at least Lithuania. Second, incorporation of eastern Prussia and northern Silesia into Polish territory. Third, organization of a federation of small States from the Baltic Sea to the Black Sea. The Polish scheme was apparently mapped out as a counter-weight against the Soviet programme. It seems that there are two points in the two plans which are utterly irreconcilable. One is the control of the Baltic Sea, which both the Soviet Union and Poland claim. The other is Poland's ambition to make a southward drive by organizing a federation of small States from the Baltic Sea to the Black Sea—an ambition which abosolutely runs counter to the Soviet aspiration of obtaining supremacy in the Dardanelles.

The United States appears to be apprehensive of a Soviet domination in middle and western Europe. It is, therefore, quite logical on its part to try to put up, with the support of Britain, a London-Washington backed Polish régime in the west of Soviet Russia in order to confine the attention of the Kremlin to eastern Europe. Tacit approval reportedly given by Britain and America to General Sikorsky's visit to Washington and also to his scheme of post-war Poland provides an interesting and eloquent commentary on the Anglo-American mental attitude. The Sikorsky scheme, which demanded the prior settlement of the question of Poland's territorial boundary, clearly indicated to the Kremlin which way the wind was blowing. It found it necessary, in view of the Polish manœuvre, to consider ways and means of sidetracking the delicate issue.

At this stage, the so-called massacre affair was given undue prominence by the Polish Government in London, and the Soviet Government immediately made use of the diplomatic misadventure to nip the Sikorsky scheme in the bud by notifiying the severance of diplomatic relations with the Polish Government. In view of this realistic diplomatic move, the Kremlin at one stroke has cancelled its promise to return the eastern half of Polish territory to Poland and also has made it indirectly explicit to London and Washington that territorial questions pertaining to contiguous areas of Soviet Russia cannot be settled without its assent after due consultation. The current Soviet-Polish rift is, therefore, in a way the outcome of a conflict of interests beteween Soviet Russia and the Anglo-American nations.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Kremlin diplomats are shrewd realists, it must be said in fairness that no less realistic are those of London and Washington. The European war broke out because Poland under the instigation of Britain declined to acknowledge the German claim over Danzig. Britain entered into a state of war with Germany to guarantee the frontiers of Poland. For that reason, it is natural that London and its present partner, Washington, must support the contention of Poland so far as it relates to the recovery of its original territory. This explains why the headquarters of the emigré Polish Government has been set up in London and why the British Government gave its tacit consent to General Sikorsky's visit to Washington to seek America's understanding in advance with regard to Poland's territorial frontiers after the termination of the war. The Anglo-American nations are duty bound to maintain the Polish régime and support its contentions with a view to fulfilling their commitments to it, even though they are realistically aware that it would be difficult to honour their pledged obligations to Poland without displeasing the Soviet Union.

Both Britain and America have been and are pursuing a realistic diplomacy toward the Soviet Union. They know well

that if they were to retain Soviet Russia as a fighting partner against Germany they must reach either some sort of compromise with it or give in to a few of its demands even at the expense of Poland. On the other hand, they recognize that Poland is a useful scapegrace for restraining Soviet Russia, which they are afriaid would get out of their control were it to acquire a greater voice in the conduct of European politics and diplomacy; and so they have finally been pressed to adopt a policy which will not yield ultimate benefit to the Kremlin. The general inference that can be drawn from the above seems to be that the Anglo-American nations are hoping that the Soviet Union in its attempt to reverse the situation on the eastern front would become so weakened that they would be able to superimpose their demands on it. The leaders of the Kremlin, having thoroughly appraised this ulterior motive of London and Washington, are evidently trying to put into effect as hurriedly as possible diplomatic and political measures conducive to the advantage of the Soviet Union. And one of them is Moscow's severance of diplomatic relations with the Polish Government in London. This act of the Kremlin has indirectly served as a stricture on London and Washington for their interference in what are regarded by the Soviet authorities as their legitimate affairs in their sphere of the world.

As a natural result of the above predicament born out of the Anglo-American policy of duplicity, Britain and America are trying to resort to a superficial policy of appeasement. The hand behind the withdrawal of the Polish request to the International Red Cross Society in Geneva to inquire into the alleged massacre of Polish Army officers must have been that of London. On April 30, the Polish Government in London issued a statement saying that it had retracted its request to the International Red Cross on the ground that the proposed investigation into the alleged affair could not be undertaken under the prevailing circumstances. It is also reported that Britain is contemplating the advisability of reconstructing the Polish Government by replacing General Sikorsky with a pro-Soviet

statesman as Prime Minister. Although the contemplated move has not taken any tangible form, nevertheless it is significant in that it reveals Britain's intention of making a self-centred conciliatory gesture toward the Soviet Union.

The leaders of the Kremlin are quite emphatic that General Sikorsky must be removed from office, and that his scheme, which aims at creating a greater Poland at the expense of Soviet territory, must not be entertained either by Poland or by Britain and America under any alteration or guise. The latest Soviet-Polish rift has thus beyond question initiated a fresh entanglement in the Anglo-American policy of appeasing the Kremlin by implementing temporizing makeshifts. Because they are unable to manifest a sincere conciliatory attitude, more so on account of their obligations to Poland and their declared war aims as embodied in the Atlantic Charter, the Soviet Union seems justified in fostering a realistic diplomacy with all the adriot means at its command. From the logical or reasonable viewpoint, it would not be a case of extreme difficulty were Britain and America to permit the settlement of the Soviet-Polish imbroglio considering it a matter affecting only the two contending parties. Realistically, however, they cannot take a stand of this nature, because they are longing to reinstate Poland as a buffer against Soviet Russia. The Ango-American replacement of logic by realism is the cause of embitterment between the Soviet Union and the Polish Government in London. The Soviet-Polish rift is more liable than anything else to complicate the Anglo-American tie-up with the Soviet Union. How its further aggravation can be checked is dependent on the extent to which London and Washington are ready to come to terms with the Kremlin.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER YAMASAKI

By KAN-ICHI YAMAURA

PREMIER General Hidéki Tohjo carried out a reshuffling of his Cabinet in April last chiefly to facilitate the execution of wartime policies in a more vigorous manner. Mr. Tatsunosuké Yamasaki, who had previously held twice the post of Agriculture and Forestry Minister, was installed in the same office for the third time. Originally,he had been an official of the Education Ministry. After serving as sectional chief of the Accounts Bureau and director of the Department of General School Affairs, he left government service to become a member of Parliament. In 1927, when the Seiyukai Cabinet of General Ghi-ichi Tanaka was formed, he was appointed Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Education. For two years he held this office under three successive Education Ministers.

In August, 1934, with the resignation of the Saito Cabinet, Admiral Keisuké Okada formed a new Ministry, and Mr. Yamasaki was appointed Agriculture Minister. Both public and official quarters felt amazed that a person who had long been connected with educational affairs should have been selected to head the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. Owing to a heavy slump in silk prices and short harvest, the formulation of a judicious farm-village policy for that year had become the most pressing problem. Mr. Fumio Goto, who had been Agriculture Minister in the Saito Cabinet, becoming Home Minister in the Okada Ministry, turned over the difficult business of agricultural administration to Mr. Yamasaki. The press cirticized the new Cabinet for its irresponsibility and the change of Mr. Goto's post. Even agrarian and marine products organizations of sundry descriptions expressed their dissatisfaction at the appoint-

ment of Mr. Yamasaki as Agriculture Minister. For his own part, Mr. Yamasaki wholeheartedly devoted himself to the task of solving diverse agrarian problems, and succeeded in ameliorating the conditions of farm villages to an appreciable extent. After discharging his duties successfully for one year and eight months, he tendered his resignation with the fall of the Okada Cabinet.

When Prince Fumimaro Konoye advocated the voluntary dissolution of all political parties in the country with a view to establishing a national political body which would unreservedly co-operate with the Government, a national service political movement was inaugurated, and as a result, the present Taisei Yokusan Kai (National Service Association) was organized as the new single-dimensional quasi-official structure of the nation. Under the Tohjo Cabinet, the Taisei Yokusan Kai has grown into a formidable supplementary organ of the Government. It controls and regulates political activities through its allied organization called the Yokusan Seiji Kai (National Service Political Association). To this association belong almost all the members of both houses of the Diet and representative men of diverse influential quarters. Mr. Yamasaki was formerly the head of the Political Affairs Investigation Department of the Yokusan Seiji Kai.

From the latest line-up of the Tohjo Cabinet it is clear that it has been reconstructed to absorb the potential political force into its fold. In this sense, the appointment of Mr. Yamasaki as Agriculture Minister and Mr. Tadao Oh-asa as Home Minister, respectively prominent members of the now defunct Seiyukai and Minseito and leading staff members of the Yokusan Seiji Kai, is highly significant. Also importance should be attached to the selection of Viscount Okabé as new Education Minister, who was previously a key man in the erstwhile Kenkyukai, once the greatest political party in the House of Peers. According to Mr. Yamasaki, it is desirable that, for the purpose of manifesting true statecraft, a few statesmen bred in some political parties should be included in the Cabinet, simultaneously interweaving

the wishes and feelings of the nation with the affairs of the State. However, he does not approve of the *raison d'être* of those liberal political parties which have been lately dissolved. For that reason, he had been very enthusiastic about the political reformation movement so long as he remained the head of the Political Affairs Investigation Department of the Yokusan Seiji Kai. From the political viewpoint, Mr. Yamasaki as State Minister is expected to be a needful asset to the Tohjo Cabinet.

With the onrush of parliamentarism in the Meiji era, the liberal "democratic" movement made rapid headway in the country and bureaucracy gave way to party politics. When the Sino-Japanese War terminated, bureaucratic Hirobumi Ito formed the Seiyukai. After the Russo-Japanese War, General Taro Katsura organized the Doshikai, which was subsequently developed into the Minseito. Faced with the two-way political force controlled by the Seiyukai and the Minseito, the administration authorities had no other alternative but to comply with the dictates of party politics. This unhappy situation prevailed until Prince Konoye urged the dissolution of political factions as a means to crystallize politics on a one-way national basis. With the dissolution of all the political parties, the Taisei Yokusan Kai was formed as the mouthpiece of the political and other enterprises of the nation. Later on, the Yokusan Seiji Kai was organized and thereby crystallization of national political force was actualized. It is, therefore, logical that the Cabinet should requisition the services of members of the Yokusan Seiji Kai to maintain utmost co-ordination between politics and administration. Mr. Yamasaki's entrance into the Tohjo Cabinet can be treated in this light. Apart from the political consideration, it must be observed that Mr. Yamasaki has been chosen to administer agricultural affairs on account of his past experiences, so that efficient distribution and production of foodstuffs in wartime would be assured under his guidance.

Mr. Yamasaki started his career as a bureaucrat and then switched to the political field. In 1924, he withdrew from government service and was elected to the House of Representa-

tives on a non-party ticket from his native prefecture of Okayama. After becoming a parliamentary politician he joined the Seiyukai, but at first failed to secure a prominent position. At that time, the Seiyukai was led by the late Mr. Kisaburo Suzuki, Mr. Ichiro Hatoyama and the late Mr. Kaku Mori. His opportunity came when he was made chief of the Kikakuin (Political Affairs Research Board), which was something like the present Planning Board. Then he served as Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Education. With the formation of the Okada Cabinet he left the Seiyukai to accept the post of Agriculture Minister. For this act of opportunism he was called a "political turncoat" by parliamentary circles. It seems that Mr. Yamasaki joined the Okada Cabinet with the intention of securing a better opening to display his abilities.

During his tenure as Agriculture Minister, he proved himself a shrewd administrator. When the Okada Cabinet collapsed, he resigned and, obtaining the support of some twenty politicians who had seceded from the Seiyukai, formed a political club under the name of Showa Kai. The late General Sénjuro Hayashi, who undertook the task of forming a new Cabinet, requested Mr. Ryutaro Nagai and Mr. Chikuhei Nakajima, respectively prominent personalities of the Minseito and Seiyukai, to join his Ministry by severing their political connections. They declined his offer and General Hayashi appointed Mr. Yamasaki as Agriculture Minister, additionally giving him the post of Minister of Communications. Thus Mr. Yamasaki became a State Minister for the second time promptly breaking off his relations with the Showa Kai, which he himself had sponsored. This action of him, too, was severely assailed by political quarters

The Hayashi Cabinet was formed in February, 1937. It collapsed in June of the same year and the first Konoye Ministry was organized. In July, 1937, the China affair broke out, plunging Japan into a state of emergency. In consequence, it became imperative that politics in Japan should be thoroughly revamped so as to make it conform to the national policies of the Govern-

ment. However, no tangible result was achieved until the second Konoye Cabinet propagated the movement for promoting single-dimensional politics through the dissolution of the existing political organizations. Recognizing the need of the times, all the political parties voluntarily disbanded themselves and thus facilitated the emergence of the Taisei Yokusan Kai. The crystallization of politics reached a new height during the term of the third Konoye Cabinet, and this hastened the subsequent appearance of one-way politics under the present Tohjo Ministry. From this evolution of national politics it is obvious that the visionary statesmen of Japan have always acknowledged the imperativeness of having a mono-State politics. Among those who championed such a cause mention may be made of Mr. Yamasaki, the late General Hayashi and Prince Konoye.

No sooner Mr. Yamasaki entered the arena of parliamentary politics than he self-consicously realized that the political force in the country must be made uniform to fuse it with the force of the administration. With this object in view, he always seized the opportunity of joining the Cabinet, separating himself from the sphere of parliamentary politics. Though his political vacillation was strongly disfavoured by the proponents of party politics, he justified his stand by pointing out that he was endeavouring to bring about a *rapprochement* between the administration and politics He joined the Okada Cabinet swayed by such an impulse. Again, the very same conviction impelled him to enter the Hayashi Ministry. General Hayashi, who advocated the purging of parliamentarism for stimulating the growth of single-calibre national politics, found in Mr. Yamasaki an ardent enthusiast. Unfortunately, Mr. Yamasaki could not translate his idea into action, because he became unpopular for his "new-fangled" notion.

Historically speaking, the outbreak of the Manchurian incident and the "May fifteenth" and "February twenty-sixth" affairs changed the course of national politics, and many younger politicians envisioned the upsurgence of single-dimensional politics sooner or later. One year prior to the occurrence of the

current China affair, a select political coterie called the "Oghikubo group" was formed with Prince Konoye as leader. Its members occasionally held meetings at the house of Count Yoriyasu Arima at Oghikubo in the suburbs of Tokyo. The object of such deliberations was to devise a tentative plan for the organization of a nation-wide political body, absorbing the power of parliamentary politics. Among those who assembled were the late General Hayashi, Mr. Toyotaro Yuki, now governor of the Bank of Japan, Mr. Ryutaro Nagai, Mr. Chikuhei Nakajima, Mr. Yamasaki, Mr. Tadashi Ohara and Count Arima. Admiral Kiyotané Abo and Mr. Yonézo Mayéda were sympathetic supporters of the group. When General Hayashi fomed his short-lived Ministry, he attempted to adopt the political policy of the "Oghikubo group." After his failure, Prince Konoye organized the new Cabinet, and very soon the China affair ensued. The unexpected Sino-Japanese hostilities spurred the growth of a political adjustment, and before the third Konoye Cabinet resigned the crystallization of politics under the ægis of one nation-wide body was fairly attained. Then the commencement of the now continuing Pacific war propelled the harmonious consummation of single-dimensional politics, long cherished by the "Oghikubo group."

The new Agriculture Minister, being a man of scrupulous disposition, feels his responsibility keenly. He has the mind of a mathematician and is wont to solve difficult problems in a thoroughgoing statistical manner. That is why he is passionately interested in investigation and planning on the basis of actual data available. When in 1934 he became Agriculture Minister for the first time, the country was in the grip of an acute agrarian slump. The cocoon price went down to two yen and fifty sen *per kan*. It finally registered as low as one yen and fifty sen *per kan* as against the present price of twelve yen *per kan*. In addition, a series of natural calamities took place, such as a drought in Kyushu and Shikoku, a cold disaster in the northeastern part of the country, a flood in the Hokuriku district and depredations in the Kansai area as a sequel to

heavy storm. Due to these natural calamities, the output of rice depreciated considerably. In the preceding year, rice production amounted to 71,000,000 *koku*, but in 1934 it came up to only 57,000,000 *koku*. Mr. Yamasaki, by exhibiting high administrative ability and genius for planning, liquidated the adverse repercussions of these disabilities. In view of this commendable record, and especially when he is a veteran of agrarian affairs, it can be said that he is quite suited to undertake the assignment of supervising and guiding the production and distribution of foodstuffs and thus stabilize the wartime livelihood of the nation. The post of Agriculture and Forestry Minister is, indeed, an important one. Whoever assumes this office must have the practical knowledge and aptitude to solve the current pressing problems, particularly to bolster the staying power of agrarian economy. Since Mr. Yamasaki has made a personal study of agricultural economy and the food problem, it is genecally expected that as Agriculture Minister at this moment of unprecedented emergency confronting the nation he would demonstrate his worth.

THE ECLIPSE OF ENGLISH FREEDOM

By THOMAS BATY

"A LAND of slaves shall ne'er be mine!"

So sang Byron, a hundred and twenty years ago: certainly he did not think England a land of slaves then, whatever Greece might be.

But English freedom is a thing of the past. I am not speaking of wartime restrictions. Everyone accepts them as necessary in all countries: the English even accept conscription, which means the privilege of fighting for the fancies of Mr. Spencer-Churchill. Apart altogether from that abnormal state of affairs, English freedom is a thing of the past. It has been the writer's fate during a long life to watch it disappear.

English freedom was not a matter of politics or parliaments. It was born of a deeply-rooted conviction, ranging from the highest to the lowest throughout the nation, that no one in England was so much better than his fellow creatures as to have the right to interfere with ordinary people so long as they abstained from the well-known forms of crime—violence, dishonesty, disorder—except in the face of some extraordinary emergency. This conviction of immunity from interference at the hands of others was entirely independent of the parliamentary franchise. Whether a voter or not, the "free-born Englishman" was unassailable by busybodies, and his house was his castle.

This proud assurance of respect for the family and the home was shattered by the Education Act of 1870: or, more accurately, by its administration during the ensuing twenty years. By setting up a rival authority to the parents, the Act broke up the English family. The father and mother who saw their girls

and boys dragged from them to be whipped and hectored by strangers, protested loudly at first—but what could they do? They sank to the position of slaves. So far, the children of the cultivated classes have been immune; but there are signs that this immunity cannot last much longer. To such an extent were the children of the poor subjected to their slave-drivers that an insignificant fine was the only penalty imposed on a master who seized a boy by the head, banged it against a table and loosened two of his teeth. For a time, parents who could afford a little money were able to send their sons and daughters to cheap schools of their own choice. But these schools were soon squeezed out by the rapid raising of the obligatory standards, which entailed expense with which they could not cope.

This terrific Act, as Professor Dicey felt, is the true foundation of all the subsequent enslavement of the English people. It accustomed them to the intrusion of unsympathetic strangers, armed with coercive powers, into their houses and into their most intimate relations. Publicists began to wonder at the decline of the birth rate. But the reason lay plain before their eyes, if they had only opened them. People will not have children to be the toys of school masters and inspectors.

I am not by any means decrying a national system of education. Only it must not run counter to the sacred and intimate sentiments of the nation. And the British system did. It contradicted the universal feeling of the sanctity of the home and family. As only the poorer classes were affected, the articulate influential classes hardly realized how the Education Act was being worked. One of the highest judges, in a case where a school mistress had broken a girl's thumb with a stick for failure to do a sum, declared that he and his like had not the slightest idea that such beatings were common. Because they were, though they seldom broke thumbs, he and his colleagues were compelled to refuse any compensation to the child.

And now the flood-gates of slavery were opened wide. Business was irretrievably hampered by constant waste of time and irritating inspections, based on the assumption that every

employer intends to be a bad employer. Public health and social welfare were attempted to be promoted by minute and vexatious regulations, such as that which prevented chocolate from being sold in the evening and a quart of raspberries from being sold without a license. It is scarcely credible—but one of the Health Acts empowers any medical man to effect the destruction of any article he chooses to call dangerous to health. It may be a dog which has saved its owner's life: it may be a carpet worth ten thousand yen. There is no redress, and no compensation. Not that such a foolish provision may ever have been actually put in force: but it is there, held over the slave's head. Clearly the slavish subjection is not, as Belloc and Chesterton supposed, a subjection limited to "the poor." It is rapidly engulfing all: the cultivated classes, as well as the rest.

Only today I read of a northern farmer whose bitter conclusion was "You're not your own master nowadays, farming. The Government makes you do this and do that and not do the other, until you don't know where you are." (*Puppets into Lancashire* by W. Wilkinson: p. 23). That farmer is only one of a million industrialists, agriculturists and tradesmen who find the coils of official meddlesomeness too much to contend with. "I sometimes think," says a recent writer "that the only freedom left in England is the freedom to talk about freedom!"

The motor car, too, has helped to set the mass of the population against the affluent. Now for half a century the car has been hooting them out of its way, killing their stock and their children and covering their crops with arid dust—and before the pedestrian has had a breathless moment in which to take a car's number or to pick himself up, the speeding monster is already far away in the next county. Nobody has cared to protect him, in face of the fact that the annual death roll of pedestrians is heavier than that in many a battle. The motor industry is "good for trade"—and that is a sufficient excuse for a thousand murders! The result is to diffuse among the people a widespread sense of helpless subjection.

The motives of all this increasing suffocation are plain enough, and easy to read. Fear and greed on the part of the plutocracy,—but especially fear—are the evil genii: that is patent to the most superficial inquirer. Fear of contagious disease, fear of drink, fear of foreign technical efficiency and education, fear of foreign self-supply, have driven the plutocrats to adopt panic legislation which has uncoiled its latent possibilities at leisure, yard by yard. Nor are the proletariat blameless. Greed has driven them from the healthy rural air into the great towns, where the cold ruthlessness of the official replaces the healthy force of public opinion, and where corruption finds a ready shelter. "The beacon of a misconceived 'freedom' draws millions to the towns like moths to a candle." (Hausleitner, *The Machine Unchained*). The motives which actuated both plutocrats and proletariat are clear enough: to a certain extent, forgiveable.

The puzzle is, why the English yielded to them? Consequences are not always easy to foresee—yet this imminent loss of liberty was obvious enough. Englishmen were handing over their children to strangers—was that not destroying the family? They were handing over their latch-keys to inquistive officials—was that not destroying independence?

It was the very assurance of security that betrayed them: the assurance that, as Earl Baldwin put it, "liberty is in our bones," and needed no careful assiduity for its preservation. That conviction that "Britons never, never shall be slaves" led the English people to put their wrists in the fetters with their eyes wide open, and even smiling. They knew that Britons never, never should be slaves—so why trouble? Englishmen were born free. Englishmen disdained dictation. "The tang of a tyrant tongue" was lost on them. So they forgot that "with a great price obtained they this freedom," and that it would not remain of itself. It was on their lips, but not in their hearts, that: "The price of liberty is eternal vigilance."

They were not vigilant: they did not pretend to be. In

their pleasant country gardens, with their quiet lawns and flower-beds; in their no less pleasant snug tenement kitchens: in their humming shops and factories; in their friendly streets and inns, they took their freedom as a matter of course, and they had no use for vigilance.

Always, as La Fontaine says, widespread ruin comes neither from selfishness nor an evil will—but just from inertia. The Liliputians of bureaucracy saw their opportunity. They pinned down Gulliver with one fatal cord in 1870, and saddled him with an education tyranny which was bitterly hated by the poor. Then they went from boldness to boldness, until they have enmeshed the poor giant in a web of restrictions which in two generations have utterly changed his temper. The proud-stepping free man is now the cringing servant of monopoly and privilege and their wretched bureaucratic tools. He may be cleaner and better dressed—he may have more amusement and more cigarettes—but he is a stalled ox. The street children seventy years ago had no shoes or stockings—but they had a gaiety and poise which you will not find in the Main Streets of today. They had no cinemas or cigarettes or lurid newspapers: yet they had considerably better manners, and a good deal of family pride, unharried by inspectors, as they are at every turn at present.

The active propaganda of socialism succeeded the generation of sheer inertia. The proletariat, as the twentieth century dawned, rushed blindly to embrace the socialist promise of a Golden Age, without for a moment reflecting that it meant their iron subjection to the self-elected leaders of socialism. It was useless trying to enlighten them. Golden promises shine brighter than the reasonings of common sense. As for the cultivated class, they would not be awakened to the danger of oppression. They turned over in their sleep, murmuring, as a kind of Greek chorus to Baldwin—"Freedom is in our bones!" The war of 1914 made only this difference—that it got the people thoroughly accustomed to official dictation, and broke down the comfortable feeling of the cultivated class that such dictation

was only for the poor. The enmeshment of the once free giant proceeded apace. And then came the war of 1939.

If we ask ourselves what is the underlying cause of the British failures in this present conflict, we shall do well to look for it in the fact that the common Englishman is no longer proud of English freedom, and devoted heart and soul to saving it at all costs. He has lost his freedom to the inspectors and boards and bureaucrats: and why should he struggle proudly and devotedly to preserve his slavery?

You cannot say—"stand fast, Craigellachie!" to a soldier whose rock of "Craigellachie" has not stood fast at all, but has been swept away into a swirling torrent of bureaucracy, and forgotten what standing fast means. This also explains the rapid decline in the birth rate. The eagle will not breed in captivity. People will not have children to be the toys of inspectors and school masters.

That all was not well with the United Kingdom was noted by foreign observers. About a quarter of a century ago, (on September 21, 1919) I was privileged to have an interview with the late Marquis Ohkuma, in the course of which he spoke very frankly, as was his custom, on the position of Great Britain. "We are watching the progress of events there," he observed, "with great interest; and more, with concern. For we have adopted so many features from that country that the difficulties in their working which are beginning to show themselves affect us very intimately. Labour seems to wish to be independent of Parliament—to dictate to Parliament through the Trade Union Council! Is the unrest due to war-weariness and the strain of modern life?" I told the Marquis that the unrest of which he spoke had existed acutely before the war—the actual conditions of labour were much less hard than they had been fifty years before. The modern tendency to lay stress on material things and to ignore traditional relationships and spiritual values was, I thought, largely responsible. His Excellency did not disagree with that, but proceeded to affirm his opinion that the British people have signal powers of harmonizing apparently

conflicting elements. "They did so in the seventeenth century, and I believe they will again rise to the occasion: even if the present statesmen do not put things right, others, as yet unknown and unsuspected, will! But it is with anxious interest that we watch the situation. Demands for less work and more pay must result in higher prices, and so to increased difficulties for the masses are swayed by sentiment, and it is difficult to combat this by reason. The poor man begins to believe that the well-to-do man is a bad man!" I suggested that the remedy lay in the direction of creating a friendly sentiment—one of affectionate pride on the part of the workman in the employer and the business in which their fortunes were alike engaged: and to explode the superstition of majority rule and parliamentary dictation. The Marquis concurred: "The Japanese feudal system was in many ways like the English, and unlike the continental. There was no bad feeling between lord and men. The aristocracy had popular sympathies, and the populace had aristocratic leanings." I could only express the hope that Japan would be able to avoid the English mistakes.

Just as the strength of Japan lies in its solidarity, so the strength of England lay in her elasticity. It is the difference between steel and rubber. Just as the Japanese are united by a passion for greater Japan, so the English were united by a passion for Freedom. Those bureaucrats who since 1870 have worked untiringly to crush out from English people the proud sentiment of independence, and to convert them into the submissive slaves of doctrinaire politicians and bureaucrats sitting in London offices, have, in the span of my seventy years, very completely succeeded. The result is that the people have been squeezed dry of spiritual unity. The one thing for which they would make passionate sacrifices was Freedom, Respect for the Home and Family: and it has been filched from them. If you deprive rubber of its elasticity, you do not turn it into steel. You turn it into rubbish—or ornamental celluloid!

PUNISHMENT TO WAR PRISONERS

By JUMPEI SHINOBU

ON April 18, 1942, a squadron of American bombers made a futile attempt to raid Tokyo. According to announcements made by the Imperial Headquarters and the Washington High Command, all the planes, except one, were either damaged or destroyed. The squadron was under the command of Major-General Dolittle, who was later transferred to the North African front. The American bombers, failing to attack military objectives, deliberately bombed and machine-gunned non-military establishments, hospitals and school buildings, as well as innocent civilians, including school children and farmers. Many of the raiders were brought down by anti-aircraft fire and the crews were meted out appropriate punishment for their malfeasance. The American Government self-assertively construed this just action of Japan as a violation of the Hague Regulation of 1909 respecting the Laws and Customs of War on Land and unleashed an uncalled-for tirade against this country.

The question is whether a belligerent Government has the right to administer special punishment to war prisoners, if they are found to have wilfully committed offences of militarily illegal character. It is apparent that effectives, if they purposely bomb and machine-gun non-combatants and non-military installations, forfeit the right to be treated as prisoners of war when they are captured. They could be tried for the offences they have committed and punished accordingly. In this case it would not at all be an arbitrary action to exclude the question of their treatment from the scope of the Hague Regulation of 1909 respecting the Laws and Customs of War on Land. It may be mentioned that the regulation under Article IV provides that prisoners of

war are in the power of the hostile Government, but not of the individuals or corps who capture them, and that they must be humanely treated. This stipulation is the guiding principle for the treatment of war prisoners. It has been incorporated in the Geneva Convention of 1929 concerning the Treatment of Prisoners of War, which has a similar specific provision under Article 11. Inasmuch as war prisoners are *hors de combat*, having fallen into the power of the enemy after giving up any idea of resistance, it is not only inhuman, but also unnecessary to maltreat or punish them. But if some captured prisoners are found to have deliberately carried out attacks on non-combatants and non-military objects in preference to undertaking attacks which are obligatory on the prosecution of war, they can be punished for their evil-doing, and such a punishment is justified.

During the Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese Wars in the Meiji era, Japan accorded fair and humane treatment to war prisoners. It was the unanimous verdict of international jurists in the West that Japan was as faithful as any other country in observing international law in this regard. Japan treated some 80,000 Russian prisoners extremely humanely. It is no wonder that they expressed their satisfaction at the kind and just treatment accorded them by this country. No less humane treatment was given by Japan to the German prisoners who were captured in the Tsingtao campaign of 1914, as a sequel to its participation in the last World War. It is on record that the German and Austrian prisoners of war, some 4,700 in number, were more than satisfied with the benevolent treatment extended to them by this country. Hence, it is clear that it is not in the nature of Japan to treat war prisoners harshly. The American flyers, who were given deserving punishment, were made to pay for their irrational acts not sanctioned by any written or unwritten code of warfare. It is a fact that Japan is according generous treatment to a large number of British, American, Dutch and other prisoners who have either surrendered or been captured in the course of a series of decisive engagements. These prisoners have committed no offence, because they have simply discharged their duties in

conducting legitimate fighting, and so they deserve to be treated as humanely and kindly as possible. The International Red Cross Society has already reported that the prisoners of war in Japan are being treated fairly and justly.

Humane treatment of war prisoners is governed by certain indispensable conditions. In the first place, war prisoners must be obedient in their behaviours while detained in the captor country. They no doubt enjoy some specified rights, but at the same time they are subjected to a number of obligations. One of the obligations is that they should faithfully abide by the laws and regulations of the captor country, which is not expected to treat them as its guests. That the war prisoners be treated humanely is conditional on that they will not offer any resistance to the armed corps or its members of the captor country. In the second place, *bona fide* war prisoners must be those who have never committed militarily illegal offences, that is, war crimes against a belligerent nation. A war crime is a violation of the rules and customs of warfare. Injuries intentionally administered to innocent civilians of a belligerent nation and deliberate bombing of non-military targets such as schools and hospitals, as well as those establishments protected by the code of warfare are regarded as war crimes, because they violate the rules and customs of warfare. There are also war crimes set forth in the military and naval criminal codes, wartime municipal laws and military laws enforced in a territory under armed occupation. It is, therefore, obvious that both theory and precedent agree that violations of the universally recognized rules and customs of warfare shall be arraigned as war crimes. The punishment meted out to some American flyers is fully vindicated on this ground alone.

International law condones damage to be inflicted on non-military establishments or injury to be administered to civilians, provided such actions are done unintentionally or due to a grave error in judgment. Consequently, inadvertent actions are pardonable. But international law does not give any protection to an effective if he deliberately causes damage to non-military objectives and injury to non-combatants. In this case it em-

powers the captor country to meet out such punishment to him as it deems necessary. This is another reason why no objection can be raised against the punishment administered to some of the crews of the American bombers by the Japanese authorities. The step taken by Japan was legitimate, as well as legal. Although the American Government is perfectly aware that Japan had acted within the bounds of legal propriety, it has taken shelter behind the Geneva Convention of 1929 concerning the Treatment of War Prisoners to allege that the step taken by the Japanese military authorities contravened this international agreement. At the outset, it may be pointed out that Japan has not ratified the said convention and, therefore, it cannot be bound by its stipulations. Be that as it may, it is true that Japan, though it has not ratified the convention, is faithfully respecting the spirit of it in its treatment of war prisoners, as endorsed by the views expressed from time to time by the inspectors of the International Red Cross Society and the officers of the prisoners themselves. The convention in question does not provide that prisoners who have committed war crimes should be accorded the same treatment as given to legitimate war prisoners. How can then the Washington Government allege that Japan has contravened its provisions? America's move is either designed for home consumption or to make a spurious prejudicial propaganda against this country. It has no legal or international backing.

It must be noted that Japan is honestly and sincerely observing all the international agreements and regulations relative to the treatment of prisoners of war, which do not prohibit the administering of punishment to them, if they are found to have committed war crimes against a belligerent nation before or after their capture. For instance, if a flyer after wilfully bombing and machine-gunning non-combatants and non-military targets is apprehended by the members of a local corps, he is liable to be brought before the Military Tribunal to be tried as a combatant who has intentionally committed war crimes. He is immediately, by his own action,

debarred from seeking the protection of laws and customs governing the treatment of rightful war prisoners. After due trial, he is given appropriate punishment. His Government has no right to allege that he has been treated unjustly. Moreover, a punishment of this nature is accorded to serve as an object lesson to prospective perpetrators of war crimes. If the activities of effectives are not restricted to military objects as a rule, it will be well-nigh impossible for a belligerent nation to protect its non-combatants and non-military establishments. Put in another form, it means that for the safety and protection of non-combatants and non-military installations and enterprises, it is necessary that effectives who commit war crimes must be dealt with severely and rigorously. No one should think that a captive can escape with impunity by committing clear-cut war crimes, which are certainly punishable under international law, though the afore-mentioned Geneva and the Hague convetions do not contain the required stipulations in specific forms.

ART OF BLIND MUSICIAN MIYAGHI

By EISI KIKKAWA

MICHIO Miyaghi, the noted blind musician of Japan, is an outstanding artist. He has contributed greatly to the promotion of Japanese music, especially by giving new directions to *koto* (zither) music and composing a number of superb orchestra and concert pieces. The position he enjoys in the music world of this country can be compared to that of Ravel in French music. Because he has something archaic and traditional in his art, he can also be likened, as an artist, to Richard Strauss, the well-known German composer. Since he has all along concentrated on *koto* music, known otherwise as "sohkyoku," it is natural that his compositions should have an appeal reflecting the musical traditions of the nation. In an article by Hisao Tanabé, which appeared in Vol. X, No. 3 of *Contemporary Japan*, his career and the position he occupies in Japanese music were fully described. In the present essay, the writer intends to give brief sketches of a few of his important works, explaining concisely at the same time the nature of his art.

The fundamental merit of Michio Miyaghi is that he is a composer-performer of a class by himself. Originally, he was and still is a player on *koto*, which is one of the traditional string instruments of Japan. He came to realize that, in order to renovate Japanese music, it was necessary, besides becoming a player, to be a composer. Moreover, he found it impossible to express his musical ideas satisfactorily by using the existing Japanese instruments only. This is the reason why he has made various reformative devices on *koto* and *kokyu* (three-stringed fiddle), and has harmoniously blended the composition technique of Western music with the style of Japanese music.

His art of playing *koto* has several varieties. The following are important ones, and have excellent touches of their own :

(1) *Staccato.* Reverberation is above all the characteristic of *koto*. Its defect is that it is incapable of producing any staccato sound. But Mr. Miyaghi has successfully contrived to produce staccatos by devising the technique of stopping the vibration of the strings with the left or right hand. Its effective instance is perceptible in a duetto called the "Kotori no Uta" (Song of the Little Bird) and another entitled the "Sékirei" (Wagtail), both of which are played with a *koto* and a *shakuhachi* (bamboo flute). The state in which a little bird cheerfully hops and flies or a wagtail wags its tail can never be represented unless this new art is used.

(2) *Harmonic.* A tone can be easily made an octave higher by touching very slightly the middle part of the vibrating string, and at the same time a different tone colour can be produced by so doing. For instance, this method is applied by Mr. Miyaghi to the second half of the "Haru no Umi" (Sea in the Springtime), which is a duetto to be played with a *koto* and a *shakuhachi*.

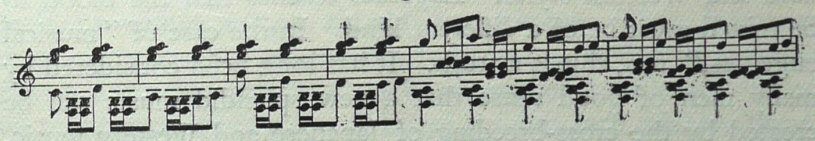
(3) *Tremolo* (*mandoline style*). This method consists in playing *koto*, as if to play mandoline, with the right-hand thumb or forefinger with a *tsumé* (small nail-like plectrum or quill fixed on the tip of the finger) on it and in operating a scooping or scratching movement more quickly than usual. It has been remarkably introduced by Mr. Miyaghi in his variations. For example, in the variations of the "Kimi ga Yo" (National Anthem) and the "Sakura" (Cherry Blossoms), each of which is a trio with a *koto*, he uses this mode in his *koto*. In these cases he does not always follow the mandoline way of performance, but often resorts to tremolo performance, in which the same rhythm is speedily reiterated. (*Cf.* The elucidation of the "Sea in the Springtime.")

(4) *Pizzicato.* According to this method, no plectrum or quill is used; but with the four left-hand fingers, excepting the small one, or with the right-hand fourth finger, one is to

thrum on *koto*. Because no plectrum is used, a mild tone is produced. As effective instances can be cited the left-hand pizzicato in the prelude of the "Sea in the Springtime" and the right-hand fourth finger pizzicato in the accompaniment to the "Wagtail."

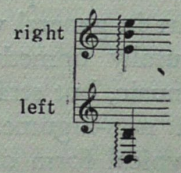
(5) *Symphonic Concord.* In *koto* music hitherto played in the country monophonous rhythms were chiefly used. Sometimes multiphonous rhythms were used; but they were mostly octave. It was very seldom that quint or quart was played. Mr. Miyaghi, however, boldly makes use of concords consisting of three or more tones. The musical note shown in Fig. 1 is as instance of it from the "Shukutén Koto Soh-kyoku" (Congratulatory Koto Concert). In the first four bars the soprano is played with the left hand and the bass with the right hand. And as for the last four bars, the soprano, on the contrary, is played with the right hand and the bass with the left hand.

Fig. 1



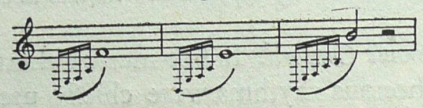
(6) *Arpeggio.* This method of playing *koto* has hitherto existed in Japan. The one that is called "hiki-rén" or "ura-rén" is a kind of arpeggio performance; yet it is Mr. Miyaghi who has greatly improved on it. According to the old arpeggio method of playing *koto*, the player never omits to touch the intermediate strings at will. But, according to Mr. Miyaghi's new method, the intermediate strings are often passed over untouched: that is to say, it is an arpeggio method based upon selective tones. Figure 2, which deals with the "Sea in the Springtime," is an example of it. The player omits to touch the eight strings between the treble and bass ones and uses the other five. The usual method of touching the intermediate strings in rapid succession is, of course, often used. The accompaniment of the "Aki no Shira-

Fig. 2



bé" (Song of Autumn) is an instance of it, in which Mr. Miyaghi uses his new method with striking effect. (*Cf.* Fig. 3)

Fig. 3



The total of Mr. Miyaghi's works up to the present amounts to 281. Of these, 102 are pieces for children and twenty-five short songs. The former are musical compositions intended for the use of children to the accompaniment of songs. Most of the songs have been written by Mr. Shighéru Kuzuhara, Mr. Miyaghi's friend: and the short pieces are simple compositions intended to be introductions to *koto* or *shamisén* (three-stringed instrument). It may be mentioned that the character of Mr. Miyaghi's productions lies in the dexterous fusion of the Japanese and Western styles. Eugenics teaches that the blood to be mixed must be of a different kind. In the case of "musical eugenics," too, this is a truth. It has long been considered by many men of good sense that a new splendid music can be created by the cross-breeding of Japanese and Western music, each of which belongs to a different pedigree. With this object in view, various experiments have already been made. Mr. Miyaghi's success in this respect has brought Japanese and Western music from the step of "physical combination" to the step of "chemical combination." In other words, he has not only introduced Western music to *koto* music, but also has chewed and digested the former to the full, thereby finding an outlet for his creative genius.

What has Mr. Miyaghi adopted from Western music, then? In the first place, it is the form of composition. As Japanese art in general was non-systematic, so Japanese music was structurally unmethodical. It was not a written experiment on music, but stray notes on it. From old times, Japan has been a non-argumentative country. The form of sonatas is the typical form of "written style" Western music, and more or

less similar forms are noticeable in its other branches, too. In Western compositions, symmetry and contrast are regarded as basic principles; whereas in Japanese music clear-cut symmetry and contrast are rather avoided. In a nutshell, Japanese musicians avoid artificial forms and have a regard for natural forms or "formless forms." From this trait one can perceive the non-systematic character of Japanese art, as well as the stray-note-like nature of Japanese music. However, as Japan is extremely interested in expanding the fold of its own music, it is obvious that it should endeavour to assimilate the useful aspects of Occidental music. In this sense, it is praiseworthy that Mr. Miyaghi has adopted various forms of Western music other than those of sonatas. The principals of the forms he has adopted are those of rondo, variation and canon.

Secondly, Mr. Miyaghi has adopted the concert form of the West. A concert is played with a *koto*, a *shamisén* and a *shakuhachi*, or with a *koto*, a *shamisén* and a *kokyu*. These Japanese instruments are played with nearly the same rhythm in unison. Between two instruments there is sometimes a dialogical form of playing, which is called "kakyé-ai," but each of these three musical instruments is extremely short of rhythmical individuality. In this respect, either of the trio is quite different from the terzetto of modern Western music. Nonetheless, it is a fact that Mr. Miyaghi has incorporated the concert forms of Western duettos and terzettos. How multifarious these forms are can be gathered from the classified list of his compositions appended to the present article.

Thirdly, he has adopted the art of harmonic performance. Hitherto Japanese music was mainly monophonous. This was due to the taste of the Japanese people and their view of music. It is true that Western music has developed from monophonous to multiphonous music. On the other hand, it will be wrong to think that Japanese music is in a state of immaturity because it is monophonous. Who believes that a monochrome is inferior to a multicoloured painting? The Japanese people, who love to appreciate a tone or timber, do not fancy a com-

pound sound which scumbles the original tone. A harmonic music consisting of sounds artificially and mathematically compounded is incompatible with the view of art entertained by them, a view which shuns artificiality yearning for naturalness. Though monophonous music was derived from the national view of art, it does not mean that the Japanese people cannot create and appreciate some new different kinds of music. They are passionately interested in multiphonous music, too. Mr. Miyaghi has enabled them to satisfy their desire in this branch. His Western-style forms are so admirably Japanized that there is nothing unharmonious in such compositions.

Lastly, he has newly improved on musical instruments and introduced a Japanese-style orchestra. All Japanese concerts hitherto played were, excepting *gagaku* (a kind of court music), extremely on a small scale. Other popular musical compositions were all small-scale indoor pastimes. But in the Meiji era, when the Japanese people began to master the method of Western orchestra, an enthusiasm for having Japanese orchestra came to the fore. Subsequently, experiments were conducted for this purpose, yielding partial results. Now, for the first time Mr. Miyaghi has produced typically Japanese orchestra, utilizing the best of Occidental technique and composition science. The instruments used by him are mostly Japanese. His high creative genius is well exposed in the composition, "Congratulatory Koto Concert."

The "Congratulatory Koto Concert" belongs to 1, A, 2 in the list appended. It was composed to celebrate the 2,600th anniversary of the founding of the Japanese Empire and the accession of the first Emperor Jimmu. It follows the Western fashion of concerto. It is a concerto in the sense that the solo and the orchestra are co-relatively played, but not composed in the sonata style, in which most of the Western concerts are found. The instruments for concert use are, flutes excepted, entirely Japanese ones. (In this case Japanese flutes for *gagaku* will serve the purpose as well.) The instruments used are as follows:

Wind-instruments	A *shakuhachi* (a kind of bamboo flute or clarinet with five finger-holes). A *sho* (a wind-instrument to be used for *gagaku*). It consists of a short wooden cylinder with seventeen slender bamboo pipes circularly set up on it. Of these bamboo pipes, fifteen have each of them a reed; and by stopping five or six of the finger-holes at one and the same time a harmonic sound is produced. A flute vertically or laterally used.
String-instruments	A *koto* (zither of thirteen strings). A *ju-shichi-ghén* (grand *koto* of seventeen strings devised by Mr. Miyaghi). A *kokyu* (an instrument of three strings played with a bow).
Percussion instruments	A drum (a hanging drum used for *gagaku*). A glockenspiel. A pair of *changhiri* (a kind of cymbals).

The structure of the composition is divided into the following ten parts:

(1) *Prelude* (first part of the concert). It is played with all the instruments other than the *koto* solo. The first half is grave and melodious, and the second half lively and rhythmical. Fig. 4 is an instance of the former, while Fig. 5 elucidates the latter. (Both are notes from the first part of the *shakuhachi* music.)

Fig. 4

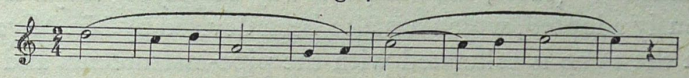
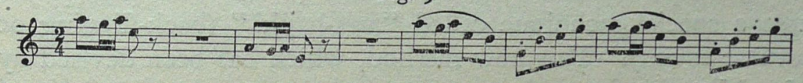
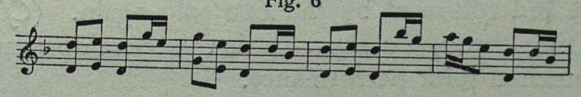


Fig. 5



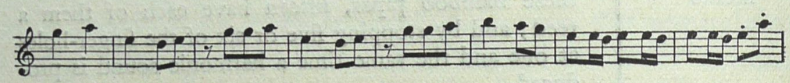
(2) *First part of the koto solo.* The tune of this part of *koto* music is the commonest one called "hirajoh-shi" (ordinary tune), excepting that the tune of the first string is made an octave lower than usual. Its forms and variations are shown in Fig. 6.

Fig. 6



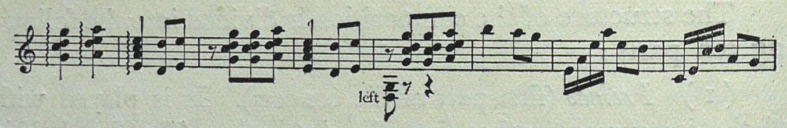
(3) *Second part of the concert.* This part is composed as the *thema* of the whole production, and the rhythm depicted in Fig. 7 is frequently found in the piece.

Fig. 7



(4) *Development.* The solo *koto* changesadjmentthe tsu of its strings and takes the "gaku-choshi," meaning the *gagaku* tone. The device is made not to produce the four semi-tones contained in the "hira-joh-shi" and thereby not to contain any semi-tones in the strings. First the *koto* solo begins in a slightly varied from as pointed out in Fig. 7. (*Cf.* Fig. 8)

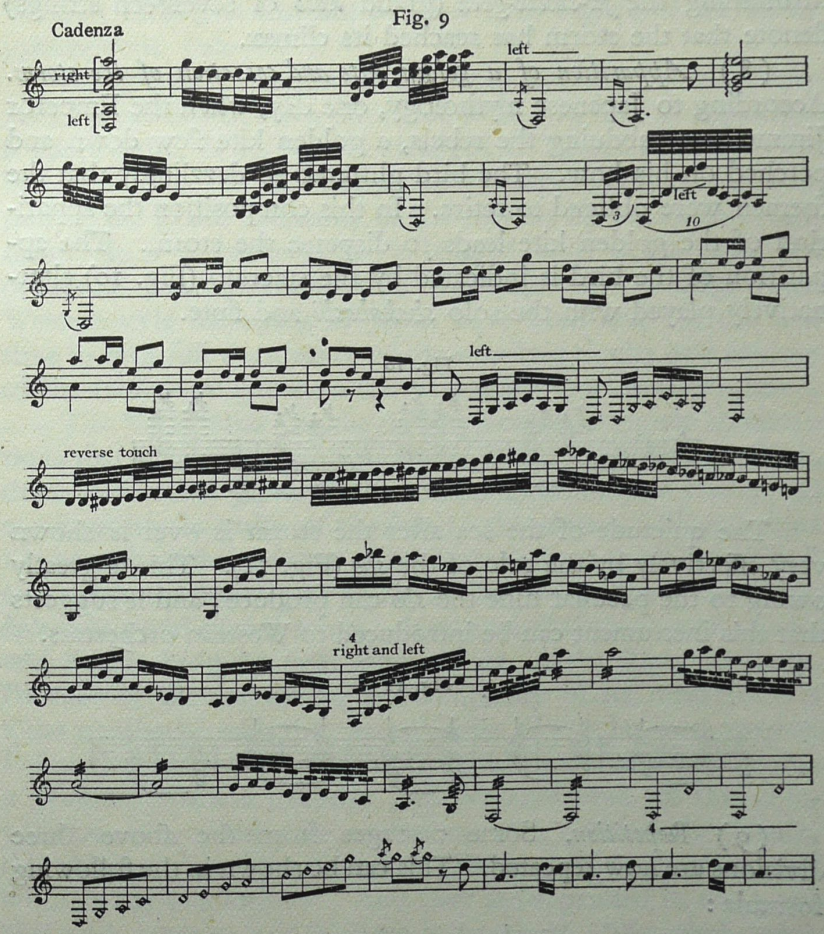
Fig. 8



Near the end of this part the first rhythm of the aforesaid *koto* solo is played with double the calendar time, that is, with a slow *tempo*, for the purpose of imparting the sweet reverberation of *koto*. This is followed by the repetition with all the string-instruments. (Here, the pizzicato way of playing *kokyu* is continuously adopted, which has also been devised by Mr. Miyaghi.) Then the same is reiterated with the pipe-instruments and with the accompaniment of *koto*. On this occasion the *koto* player uses a special technique called "ura-hajiki" (back-flipping or reverse touch). This new method, which has been devised by Mr. Miyaghi from the suggestion of the same technique of *shamisén*, consists in sounding some of the strings with the four right-hand fingers except the thumb in quick succession. This last part (the joint performance of the pipes and the *koto* "back-flipping,") which consists of twenty-eight bars, is repeated once more and followed by the *koto* solo again. (*Cf.* Bar 30) After passing through a short tutti, this development ends in a developmental joint performance.

(5) *Koto cadenza.* This is a rhythm of the boat-song style. According to the composer, "the atmosphere of the sea is thereby represented and efforts are made to enable the audience to imagine how the Emperor Jimmu crossed the sea." Fig. 9 shows the whole of this cadenza. Who could have imagined before Mr. Miyaghi that a simple instrument of thirteen strings has the capacity to produce such magical sounds? The aforesaid harmonic and tremolo are adroitly adopted; and when actually performed, rich expressions are blended with it.

Fig. 9

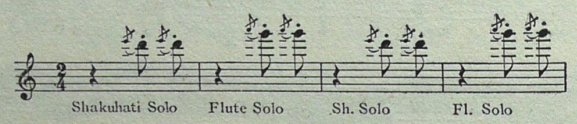


(6) *Phrases of the Boat-Song style played with solo shakuhachi.* In the next place, some phrases of the boat-song style are played with a solo *shakuhachi*. In the meanwhile, some staccato tunes are now and then played with another flute: this foretells the apparition of a golden kite. (This takes up fifteen bars.)

(7) *Storm.* All of a sudden a storm rises over the calm sea. The rise and fall of semi-tones of the flute, the arpeggio of the *koto*, and the sounds produced by beating the drum and thrumming the *ju-shichi-ghén* (grand *koto* of seventeen strings) denote that the storm has reached its climax.

(8) *Apparition of a golden kite and cessation of the storm.* According to Japanese mythology, one day, when the Emperor Jimmu was subduing the rebels, a golden kite flew down and perched on his bow. The bird glittered so dazzlingly that the foemen were obliged to retire. In this composition the apparition of the golden kite leads to disperse the storm. The apparition of the bird is indicated by the staccato (Fig. 10) alternatively played with the solo *shakuhachi* and flute.

Fig. 10



The quietude of the sea after the storm is over is shown very effectively by the solo of the *sho* (Fig. 11). This is greatly owing to the peculiar tune the *sho* can produce; and it suggests that this instrument can be introduced to Western orchestras.

Fig. 11

(9) *Repetition.* Some passages from the above three divisions are now repeated. This can be shown in the following formula:

$$\text{Repetition} = \{\overbrace{\text{latter half of prelude} = \{(1)\text{–}(B)\}}^{a} + \{\overbrace{\text{1st part of } koto \text{ solo} = (2)}^{b}\} + \{\overbrace{\text{tutti (bar 8) in the middle part of development (4)}}^{c}\}$$

(10) *Coda.* This production ends in twenty-eight powerful and solemn bars. And the composition, which has once been newly arranged by Mr. Tadashi Hattori and played with a *koto* (which was performed by the composer himself) and with Western orchestral instruments, has been registered on Victor gramophone records.

Besides the "Congratulatory Koto Concert," the "Éténraku," a variational piece belonging to B, 1 in the list appended, is noteworthy. It has been re-arranged by Messrs. Hidémaro and Naomaro Konoye. It was originally composed in commemoration of the grand ceremony of the present Emror's enthronement. It is a concerto to be played with a solo *koto* and orchestral accompaniments. Through this composition Western-style musicians in Japan have been able for the first time to take full cognizance of the excellent faculty and futurity of the traditional Japanese music which is possessed by *koto*.

The "Éténraku" is the most typical of all *gagaku* compositions that have existed for a thousand years. As a matter of fact, there is no other Japanese musical composition that can appeal more greatly in point of rhythm to the masses. Tremendous has been the influence exerted by the melody of the "Éténraku" ever since the latter part of the Heian period upon folksongs, *koto* music and school songs. It was originally a foreign music, which was brought over from China in the Tang Dynasty. Because of the refinement and simplicity of its melody, it is quite consistent with the musical sense of the Japanese people. It has already been digested in the Japanese way and has become a genuine Japanese melody. Mr. Miyaghi took up this composition and added nine variations with great skill. Hence, the oldest and newest things co-exist in perfect harmony and without any incongruity. And they are expanded in co-operation with Japanese and Western instruments. The whole work

is certainly the creation of a genius. The instruments used are as follows: a solo *koto*, two flauti, two oboi, a cor. inglese, a sax. soprano in B, a clarinetto in Es, a fagotto, tromba in B, cassa (bagh. de bois), triangolo (bag. de bois), gran cassa, violini, viole, violoncelli, and contrabassi. The first seventy bars or so of the composition (repetitive bars included) indicate the main substance of the "Éténraku." This is played in nearly the same way as a *gagaku*. Therefore, it would be illuminative to know a little about the peculiar way of playing *gagaku*.

(1) The phrases of a *gagaku* composition are often repeated. In most cases the whole composition is repeated. Because of this mode, Western hearers seem to get tired in listening.

(2) The speed with which a *gagaku* piece is played is usually slow at first. It gradually grows quicker. The contrary to this never happens. As is often the case with Western music, the performance is begun *lento*, *poco a poco animato* (slowly, and then gradually more animatedly); but it never begins *allegro*, or briskly. Nor does it end *adagio*, or slowly.

(3) In all cases the performance begins with a flute solo, but never with a tutti movement. And there is an order in which each of the instruments begins and ends to play. These rules are strictly observed and never altered.

In a Japanese composition, likewise, the above three rules are strictly observed. The performance slowly begins with a flute solo. In the next place the cassa appears and a rhythm unique to *gagaku* is played. On coming to the seventh bar, the performers begin their full orchestra. With the eleventh bar a *koto* solo begins to be added. This has been devised in imitation of a technique of *gagaku* which is called "shizu-gaki" (gentle scratching). In *koto* music for *gagaku* there are usually two kinds of rhythms, either of which may be used according to the nature of a composition. Throughout the whole performance one and the same rhythm is played. In this case the technique of playing *koto* is very simple. (This is the case only when the full orchestra is played.) The two kinds of rhythms are "shizu-gaki" (Fig. 12) and "haya-gaki" (Fig. 13). The

former means "to play gently" and the latter "to play briskly."

Fig. 12

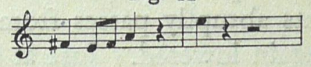
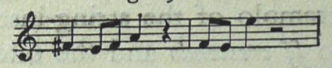


Fig. 13



The variations of the "Éténraku," especially the time, speed and rhythm of each of them, show the musician's admirable art.

Variation 1. 2/2 time, risoluto; the first eight bars are *koto* solo (Fig. 14). For the sake of reference, the original rhythm of the "Éténraku," that is, the main substance of this variation, is quoted in Fig. 15. In *gagaku*, the composition, which consists of the three phrases of A—B—C, is played in the order of ‖:A:‖ ‖:B:‖ ‖:C:‖ ‖:A:‖ ‖:B:‖; but Mr. Miyaghi nstead of using this repetition, treats the whole in the order iof A—B—C.

Fig. 14

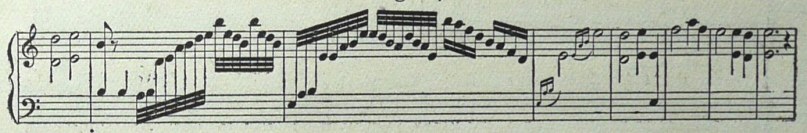
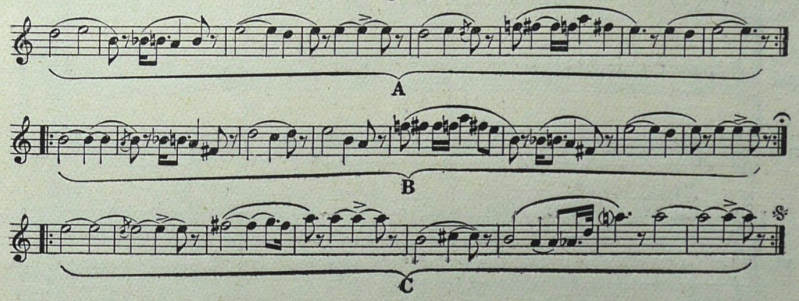


Fig. 15



Variation 2. 4/4, dolce; in the A phrase the oboe and fagotto play the principal part of the rhythm, the *koto* playing merely an ornamental part of it. In B the *koto* always plays the arpeggio and in C the divided harmonic tune of the *koto* is played without any accompaniment.

Episode. 3/4, 4 bars.

Variation 3. 3/4; *koto* solo in the last C.

Episode. Four bars.

Variation 4. On entering on the C phrase, one finds that the tremolo of the string-instruments abruptly passes from *pp* up to *ff crescendo* and the pitch is again lowered. Just at this time the oboe is sounded (four bars). [Later some fantastical cadenza of the fagotto follows (fifteen bars).

Variation 5. As soon as this cadenza dies out, the *koto* plays a divided harmonic tune with semiquaver of 2/2 time. The melody is sometimes high and sometimes low. This produces a feeling full of sorrow in conjunction with the main rhythm of the pipe-instruments (Fig. 16)—*tempo rubato, andante cantabile, poco adagio.*

Fig. 16 (1)

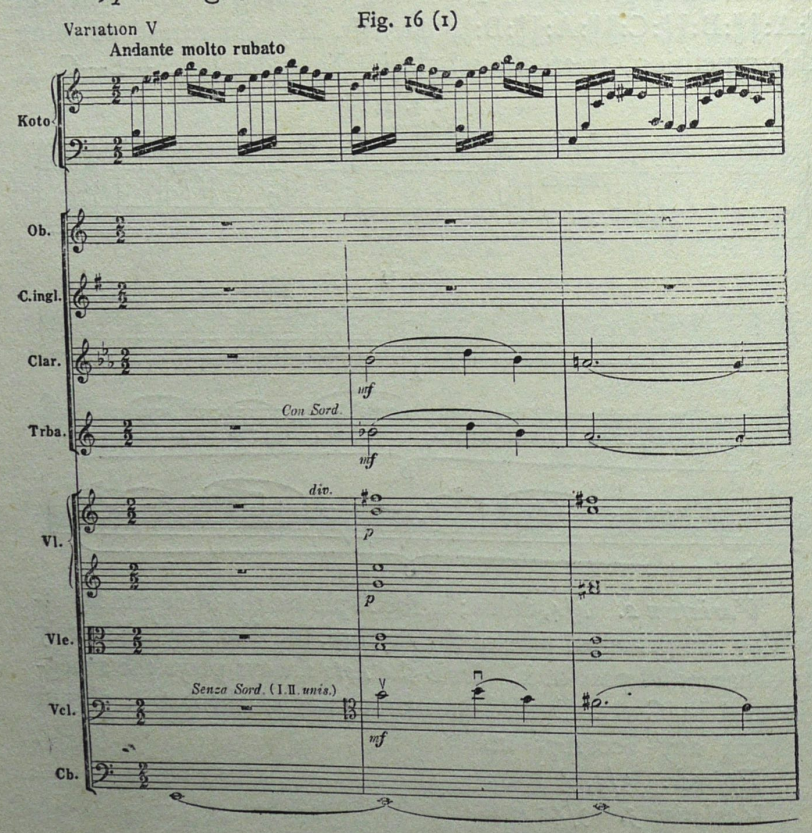


Fig. 16 (2)

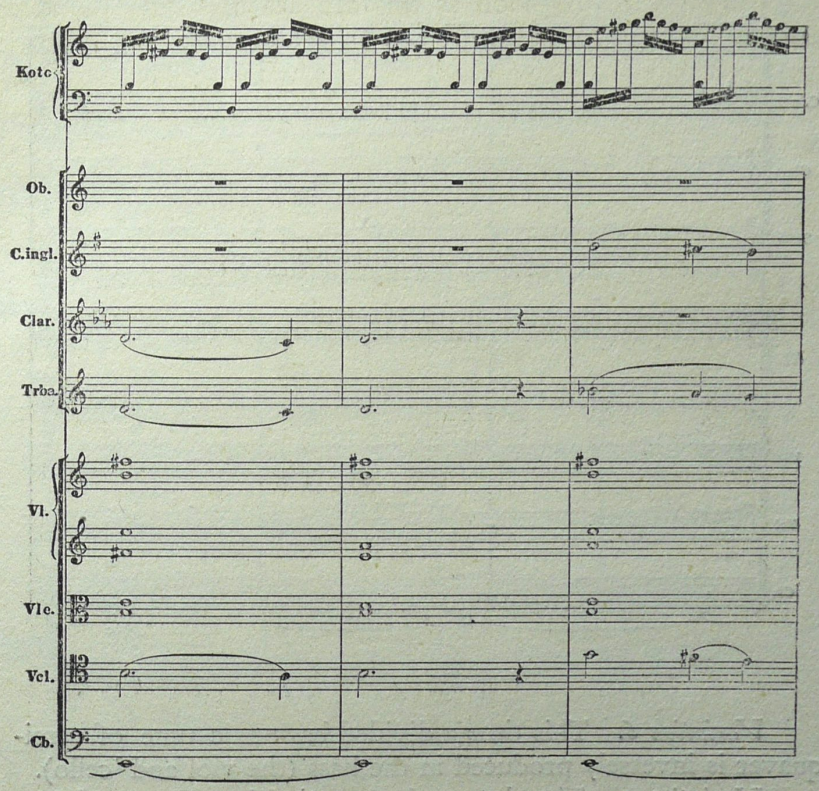
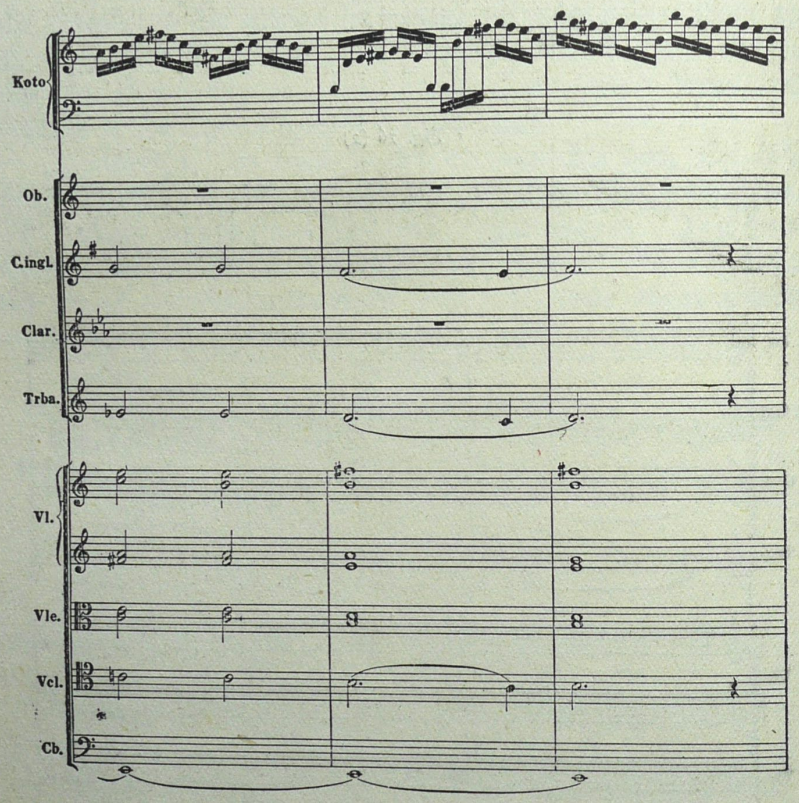


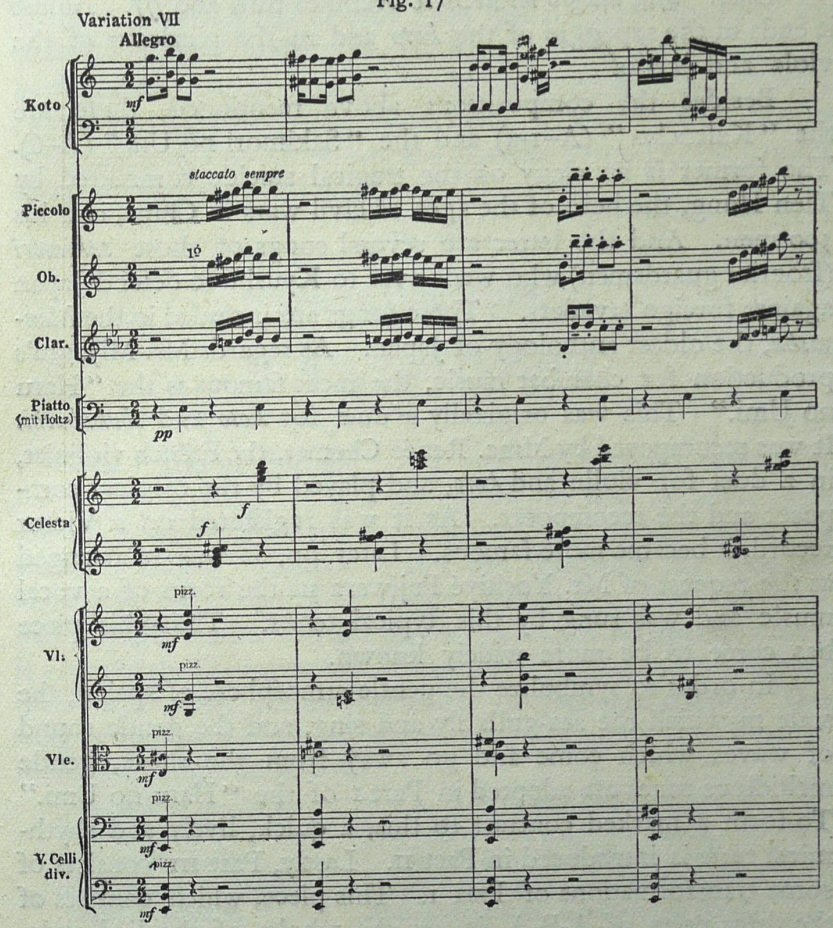
Fig. 16 (3)



Variation 6. This time a divided harmonic tune of semiquaver is inversely produced in the bass (the viol and 'cello).

Variation 7. The *koto* and the wind-instrument play a dialogue with some syncopic rhythm, by which a pleasant *allegro* expression is produced (Fig. 17). The strings are begun with a pizzicato technique.

Fig. 17



Cadenza. Fifteen cadenza bars are inserted for the viola.

Variation 8. 2/4, *allegro*; *koto* solo only.

Variation 9. Last variation; 3/2; the basic rhythmic form of the *koto* solo is:

Cadenza. A considerably long cadenza for the *koto*, in which harmony performance is especially used with good effect.

Coda. 4/4, *allegro vivace.* It becomes tutti and *fff.* At last it ends in the arpeggio of the *koto* and in the pizzicato of the viola and 'cello.

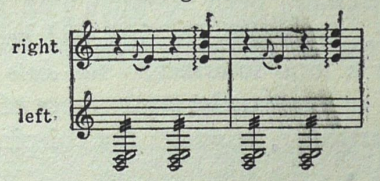
Besides the compositions above mentioned, there are the "Kairocho" (A–1-a) and the "Sakimori no Uta" (A–6). The former is an elegy on the tragical suicide committed by Tien Hung, the hero of the ages of civil wars in China, and his 500 men. And the latter are several songs of those *sakimori* (frontier guardsmen) who went over to Kyushu to defend Japan against foreign invaders. These songs are included in the *Manyoshu*, the oldest anthology of Japan. As regards Mr. Miyaghi's production for chamber music, the most famous is the "Haru no Umi." This was originally a duet for *koto* and *shakuhachi.* It was recomposed by Mme. Renée Chemet, the French violinist, in a duet for violin and *koto*, and played by the original composer and the recomposer. As it was registered on a Victor record, it became more famous. Later on, it was re-arranged at the request of Mr. Yoshiyé Fujiwara in the form of a vocal music and was sung by this typical tenor. Thus this piece has come to be more widely known.

In order to symbolize the gentle atmosphere of spring, the state in which the sea-gulls fly and sing, and the gentle sound of waves which come and go away from the shore, gentle melodious tones are adopted in Part I of the "Haru no Umi." To form a marked contrast to this, a quick, lively and rhythmical tune is introduced in Part II. Lastly, Part III consists of some transformations of Part I. This piece, which consists of the three parts of A-B-A, is, on the whole, of the lied style. The soft melody which pervades the whole piece is produced by *shakuhachi* or violin. This gentle reproduction is indeed the typical representation of the quiet sea of Japan. The charm of this melody can stand comparision with the best work of Schubert, who is said to be the "king of melodies."

As for the art of playing *koto*, all kinds of techniques are very effectively introduced in this one piece, with the exception of the mandoline-style tremolo and the art of "ura-hajiki,"

mention of which has already been made. Here one finds the tremolo (Fig. 18), which is not based on the mandoline-style performance, but on quick monophonous repetitions. This is indeed an epoch-making phenomenon. (The technique on the right side of Fig. 18 shows the staccato and arpeggio performance by means of the right hand.)

Fig. 18



The "Aki no Shirabé" is a duet for *koto* and *shakuhachi.* As it has a song, it may be called an aria as well. But there is a long intermezzo to be played with instruments in it, which is called "tégoto." For this reason, it has been included in the category of duets. Songs are often found in Mr. Miyaghi's other concert pieces, for which no special notice is given in the list appended. Generally speaking, it is traditional that vocal music forms the centre of Japanese music. The song in the present piece, which was written by Mr. Yoshi-o Kobayashi, runs as follows:

Aki-no-hi no taméiki ni	If doleful sighs that autumn heaves
Ochiba to naraba	Made me one of the fallen leaves,
Kawa ni ukabité	I would float me light on a rill:
Kimi ga sumu yado chikaku	I would flow down along the dell
Nagarété yukou yo	And find my way to where you dwell—
Nagarété yukou yo.	I would float me light on a rill.
Fukété yuku aki-no-yo no	If I were a cricket sad and lone
Kohoroghi to naraba	That sleepless broods till dusky dawn,
Kusa-no-ha kaghéni	I would keep chirping, all night through,
Kimi ga sumu mado chikaku	Beneath the grass leaves thick and deep
Yomosugara nakou yo	And near your cottage where you sleep:
Yomosugara nakou yo.	I would keep chirping all night through.

The lyrical spirit of this poem touched the heart-strings of the composer so deeply that it has re-appeared in the shape of a beautiful melody. This is one of the typical serenades of Japan

and, as a masterpiece, it is not inferior to the famous one of Schubert. Here Mr. Miyaghi has cleverly introduced the Western method of composition called the canon style. But the substance represented is, in fact, quite Japanese—a beautiful Japanese melody. It is not an eloquence, but a bashful whisper of love —a modest appeal of the "Japanese way." It is not extensive; yet it has the centripetal feeling of the Japanese. Never have the arpeggio and tremolo been adopted with greater effect in *koto* music before. Between the first and second stanzas of the poem there is a long intermezzo for *koto* and *shakuhachi*, which is intended to express the atmosphere of autumn. And the tremolo, in particular, suggests the chirping sound of the cricket.

Besides, there are the "Ochiba no Odori" (Dance of Fallen Leaves: II-B-7), which represents the state in which the fallen leaves fly and frisk in the wind; a variation of the "Kimi ga Yo" (II-A-2), which has been transformed from the nationalan them of the same name; and a variation of the "Sakura" (II-A-2), which has been suggested by an old *koto* song. All of them are excellent pieces and registered on Victor records.

Lastly, mention may be made of the "Wagtail," which is the most typical of Mr. Miyaghi's arias. The song was written by Mr. Hakushyu Kitahara, one of the renowned poets of modern Japan, who died last year. It is sung with the accompaniment of a *koto* and the obligato of a *shakuhachi*. The poem follows:

Yama-kawa no takitsu sé no
Sé-no sé-no iwa ni iru tori no
O wo furu tori no sékirei no
Futo sono iwa wo tobi-sannu.

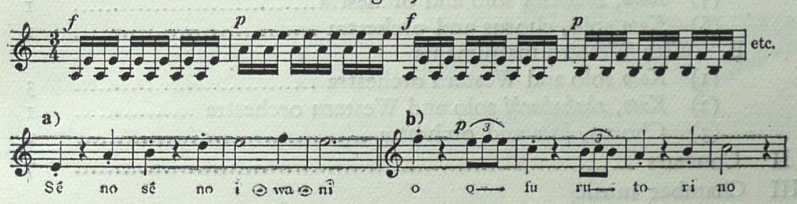
Yama-kawa no takitsu sé no
Sé-no sé-no iwa ni ita tori no
O wo furu tori no sékirei no
Mada iru yohdé samui fuyu no hi.

On the mountain-rill stands a crag
Amidst its rapids full of spray
A wagtail is seen its tail to wag—
Abruptly it has flown away.

On the mountain-rill stands a crag
Amidst the rapids full of spray
A wagtail was seen its tail to wag:
My fancy sees it still—a chilly winter day.

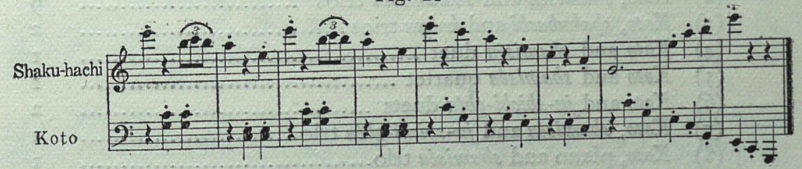
Before setting his hand to this composition, Mr. Miyaghi thought of two *motifs*. They were the sound of the rapids and the movement of the wagtail. These two were dexterously interwoven and thus this lovely short piece has been composed. The sound of the rapids is produced by the skilful use of violin and *koto* (Fig. 19); and the movements of the tail-wagging bird are represented by the staccato of *koto* and the song (Fig. 20).

Fig. 19–20



The most remarkable feature of this piece is perceptible in the last part of the accompaniments, that is, that part of the piece in which the wagtail is flying away ends in the staccato of *shakuhachi* and *koto* (Fig. 21).

Fig. 21



The writer when hears this piece played, becomes at once reminded of Schubert's "Trout." Furthermore, there is an aria entitled the "Cosmos," which reproduces a mood of quietude. Then there is such a solo as the variated "Kazoyé-uta" (Counting Song). Mr. Miyaghi by his creative efforts has not only enlivened Japanese music, but has enabled it to expose its inherent charm and grace in a new form by nationalizing the needful aspects and techniques of Occidental music. His con-

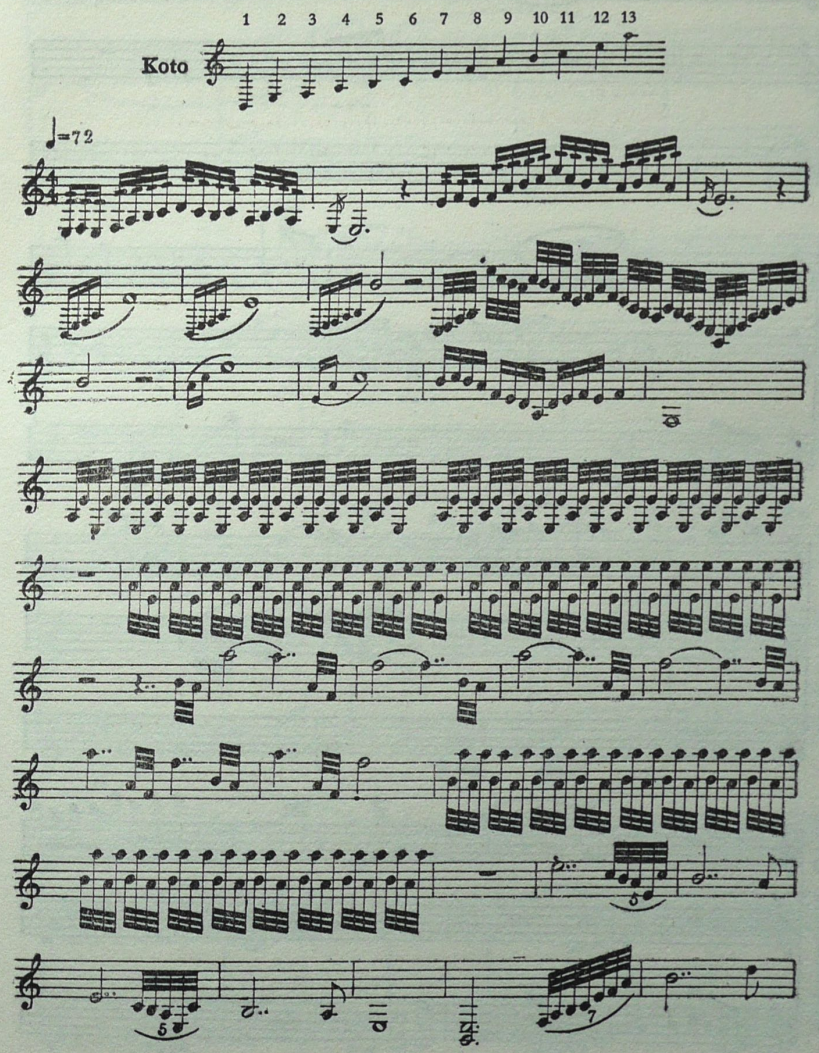
cert and orchestra compositions are of national, as well as international, value.

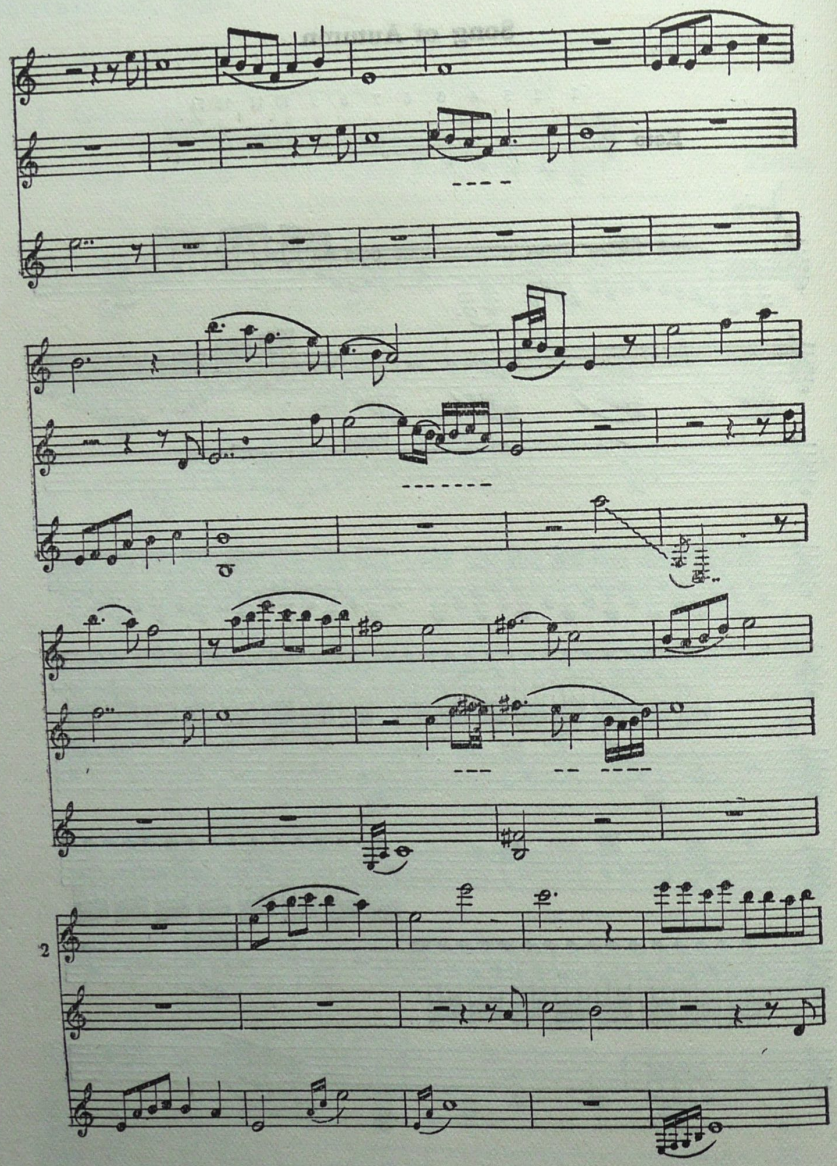
A CLASSIFIED LIST OF MICHIO MIYAGHI'S WORKS

(Investigated in April, 1943)

		Pieces
I	Orchestras :	
	A. With Japanese instruments :	
	(1) Concerts with wind and string instruments :	
	a. With songs	7
	b. No songs	11
	(2) *Koto* solos and orchestra	3
	(3) *Koto, shakuhachi* solo and orchestra	1
	(4) Chorus and orchestra	2
	(5) *Koto, shamisén* solo and orchestra	1
	(6) *Koto* solo, chorus and orchestra	1
	B. With Western instruments	
	(1) *Koto* solo and Western orchestra	3
	(2) *Koto, shakuhachi* solo and Western orchestra	1
	(3) Chorus, *koto* and orchestra	1
II	Concerts	7
III	Chamber music	
	A. With *koto* alone :	
	(1) *Koto* duets	2
	(2) *Koto* trios	3
	(3) *Koto* quartets	5
	B. With *Koto* and other instruments :	
	(1) *Koto* and *shakuhachi* duets	14
	(2) *Koto, shamisén* and *shakuhachi* trios	9
	(3) *Koto, shakuhachi* and *kokyu* trios	2
	(4) *Koto* and *shamisén* duet	1
	(5) *Koto* and *shamisén* quartet	1
	(6) *Koto* and *ju-shichi-ghén* duets	2
	(7) *Koto, shamisén* and *ju-shichi-ghén* trio	1
	(8) *Koto*, piano and *shamisén* trio	1
	(9) *Koto* and flute duet	1
	C. With other instruments than *koto* :	
	(1) *Shamisén* duet	1
	(2) *Shakuhachi* duet	1
	(3) *Shakuhachi* trio	1
	(4) Chorus duet and violin	2
IV	Arias	45
V	*Koto* solos (including pieces with songs)	12
VI	Pieces for children	102
VII	Short pieces	25
VIII	Pieces for folksongs and others	7

Song of Autumn

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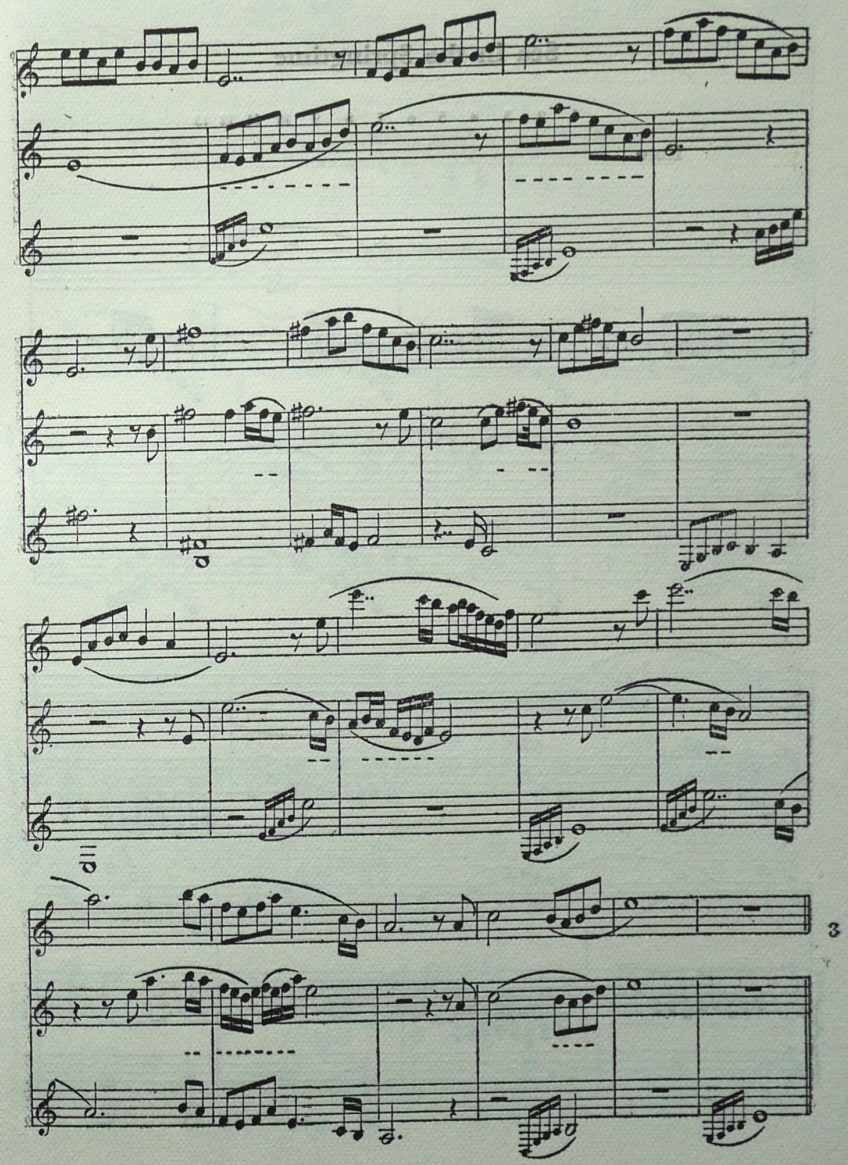
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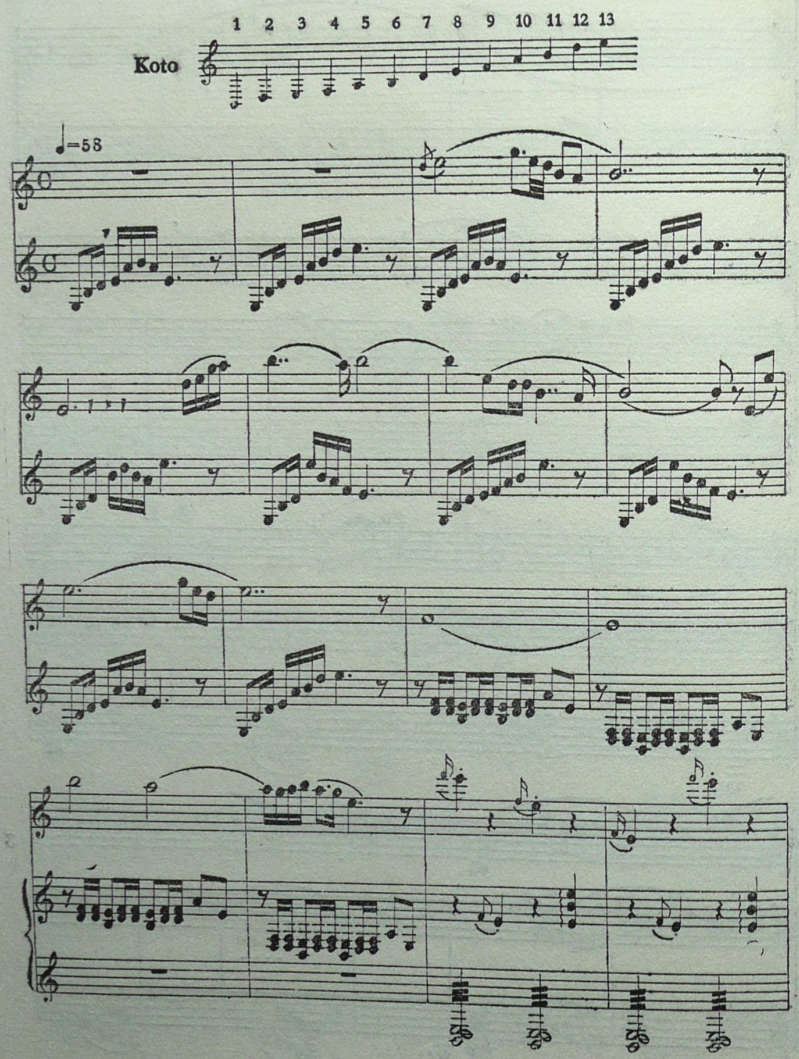
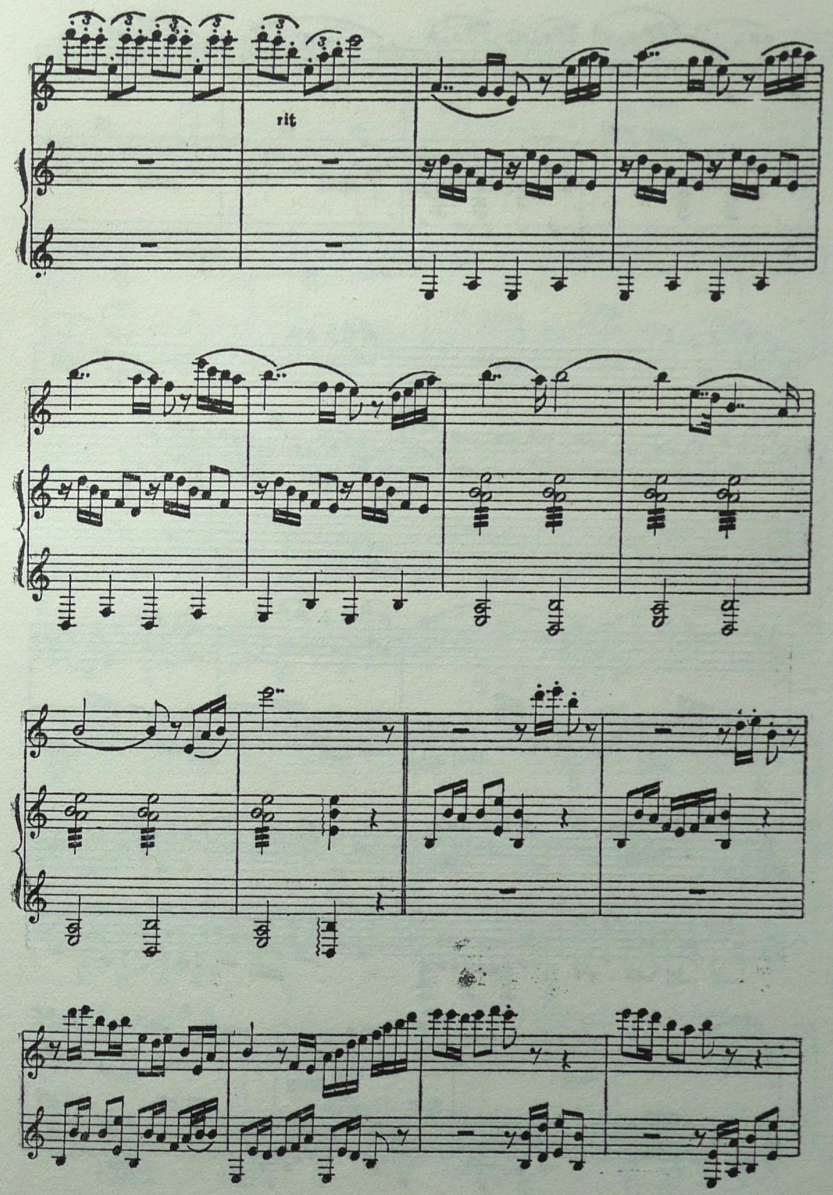
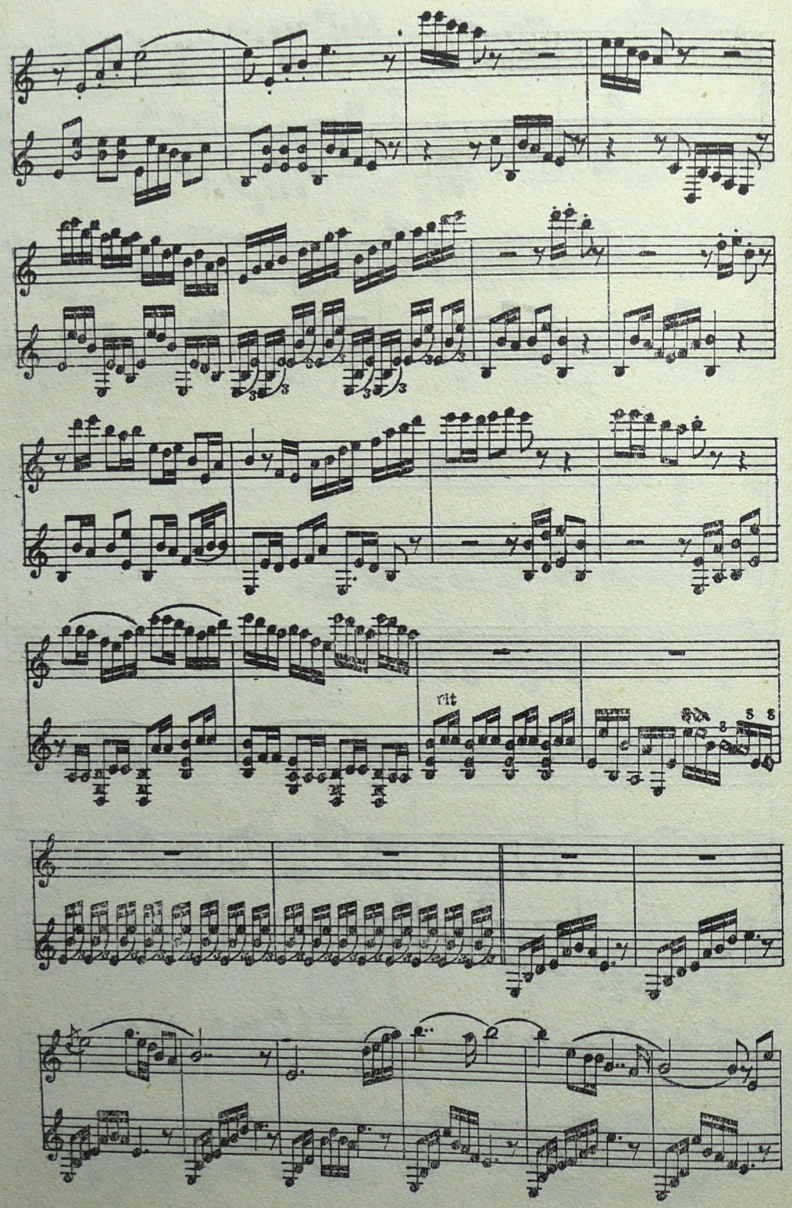
Sea in the Springtime



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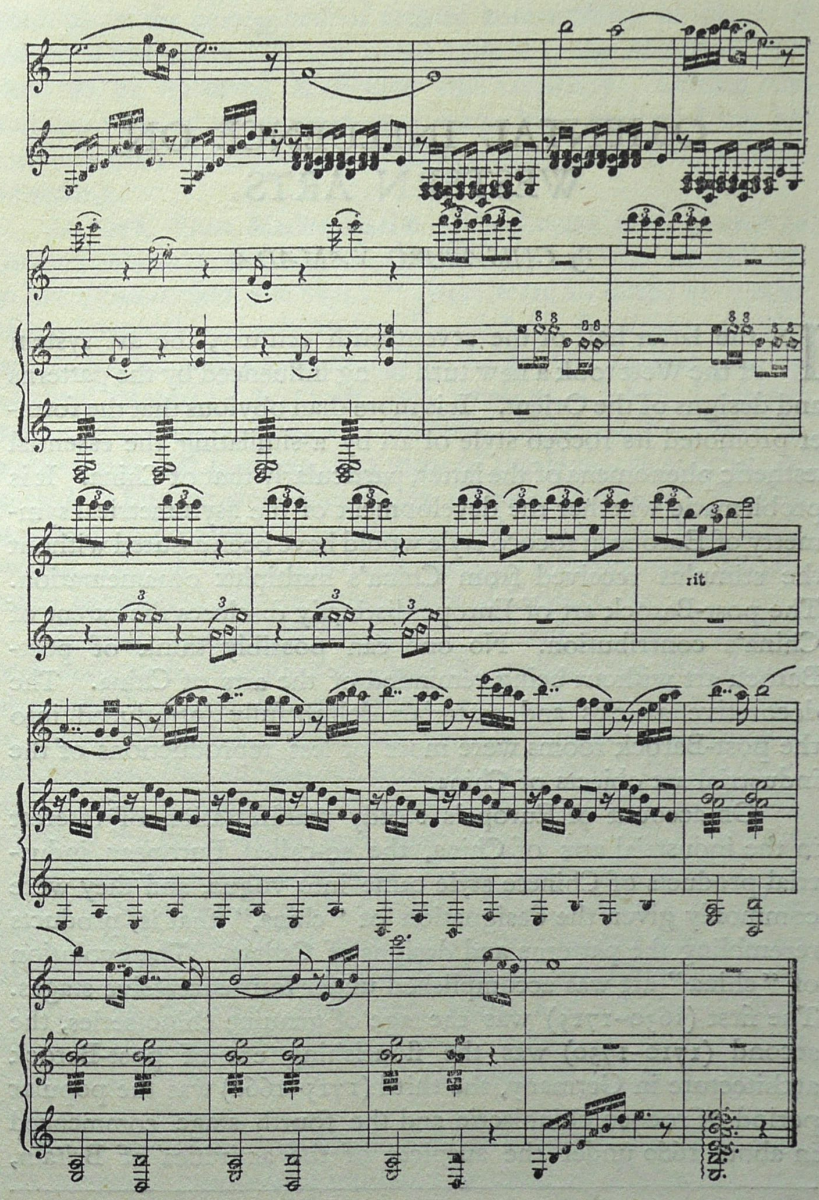
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ORIENTAL INFLUENCE ON WESTERN ARTS

By CHISABURO YAMADA

IN the latter half of the seventeenth century, the art system of the West took a new turn being influenced by the patterns and designs of the Orient. It is more than obvious that the former promoted its rococo style of art by assimilating the essential æsthetic phenomena of the latter, particularly that of China. It is problematic whether the development of the asymmetrical symmetry of European rococo style would have been assured without the stimulus received from China's multiplex ornamentation. The post-Barock art of Europe distinctly discloses the extent of China's contribution. No one can possibly think of post-Barock art without being reminded of the arts of China. The decorative articles and materials delightfully introduced into the post-Barock rooms were more or less reproductions of the industrial art objects of China.

On account of Europe's steady manifestation of interest in the industrial arts of China, the so-called European industrial products of Chinese style came into vogue, and they were commonly given the designation of "china," that is, products resembling the patterns and designs of Cathay. The evolution of "china" art was accomplished under four successive stages. The first (1630–1715) was the age of genuine chinoiseries, the second (1710–1730) was the flourishing era of post-Barock architecture in Germany, the third (1715–1660) was the popular period of rococo chinoiserie and the fourth stage commenced in about 1660 under the auspices of the activities of Britain,

For fuller accounts, see the author's *Die Chinamode des Spätbarock*, 1935, Berlin.

resulting in the emergence of artistic romanticism in place of rococo æstheticism. It was about 1770 that the romantic style came to be nurtured in France and Germany. During the transition period of the century, it gave birth to a realistic art and facilitated the growth of civilian culture on an individualistic setting.

In 1658, when Mademoiselle Montpensier paid a visit to Cardinal Mazarin, she was taken to view a certain art gallery. In her *Reminiscences*, she says: "There were all kinds of works of art imaginable, such as jewels, trinkets, furniture, textiles and beautiful articles from China." In the auction list of Cardinal Mazarin's furniture, too, mention is made of lacquer works, porcelain and Chinese textiles. Incidentally, it may be pointed out that in those days most of the Japanese articles imported to Europe were treated as Chinese products. Be that as it may, it is explict from the quoted references that in the second half of the seventeenth century Western arts had already recognized the charming traits of Oriental arts.

During the reign of Louis XIV, the taste of France in Chinese decorative art made a rapid stride, enabling the growth of a new form based on the new artistic will of the post-Barock age. In pursuance of this new artistic will, Chinese works of art were adapted into the post-Barock ornamental system. For instance, though the "chamber of mirrors" in the Versailles Palace, which is the most typical and most magnificent hall in the entire château, strictly conforms to the academic style, it was nonetheless adorned with Chinese tables, Chinese procelain dolls and Chinese textiles fantastically ornamented with golden dragons. Furthermore, the taste for things Chinese spread among the courtiers, noblemen, artists and scholars. Even canopies made of Chinese satin were valued as indispensable appurtenances to the beds of the members of the royal household and aristocracy.

The upsurgence of Chinese taste induced France to turn out industrial products in imitation to those of China. In the latter part of the sixteenth century, a faience factory was built

at Nèvérs in addition to the one earlier established at Rouen. In these plants, faience were manufactured after the Majorca fashion of Italy; but toward the second half of the seventeenth century pottery industry in France began to imitate the patterns and designs of Chinese porcelain. In consequence, at Rouen appeared the so-called "radial ray system," by employing which the Chinese and baroque pattern motifs were unified to create a new Western formative technique. This mode prevailed up to the twenties of the eighteenth century, when it passed into the rococo style of chinoiseries. The Oriental taste of Louis XIV reached it zenith with the erection at Versailles of the Trianon de Porcelaine. It is generally believed that this château was built for the purpose of vying with the beautiful procelain Buddhist pagoda that stands in the suburbs of Nanking. What became a fashion in the genteel society of France of those days was the tendency to arrange a set of five or more earthen vessels on the mantel. Also for the same purpose, costly Oriental flower vases were used. Besides France's taste in Chinese procelain, a similar Oriental taste was noticeable in the prevailing mode of its copper-plate pictures.

In the latter half of the seventeenth century, industrial products of China were brought over to France. They were mostly imported by Dutchmen. The products seem to have been transported from Holland to Dieppe by sea and from there to Paris by land. Thus Holland became the pivot of the diffusion of Oriental taste in Europe. It played the leading rôle in propagating the taste for things Oriental among the northern European countries in the first stage. This Dutch enterprise propelled the subsequent infiltration of Oriental taste into Germany and Britain. France alone to a great extent remained impervious to the Holland-sponsored artistic influence of the Orient. But as the artistic movements of Europe then endeavoured to expose the post-Barock æsthetic will, no fundamental difference was created by the aloofness of France.

In northern Europe the enterprise of Holland in respect of popularizing Chinese works of art culminated in the appear-

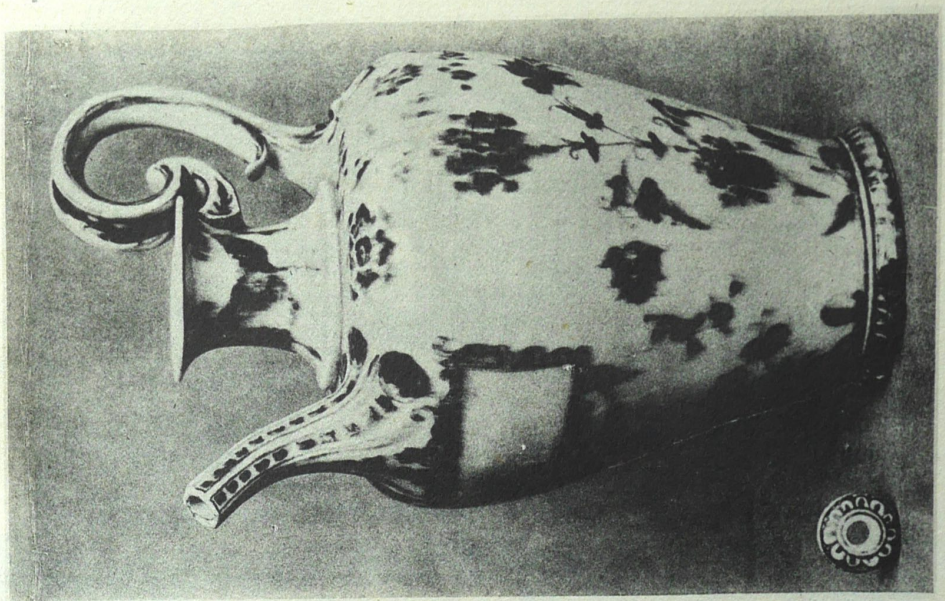
ance of two kinds of indoor decorations. One was to decorate a small room with porcelain and the other to paint the walls of of it with lacquer. The latter pattern was called the Chinese style. It originated in Holland. It is noteworthy that a corner fireplace was often seen in a Chinese style lacquered or procelain room. By corner fireplace is meant a fireplace installed in a corner or nook of a room and not in the middle of a wall. It is certainly gratifying that the Hollanders took the greatest interest in Chinese porcelain works. Not only as ornaments in the room, but also as objects of daily use, Chinese porcelain ware came into great vogue in Holland in the first half of the seventeenth century. The Hollanders imported various types of Chinese and Japanese porcelain articles and made them serviceable to the conduct of European life. Also they fixed ornamental rims to them, so that they became additionally attractive to European taste. This accounts for the reason why earthen vessels known as "imari-yaki" had gorgeous pictures painted on them. These works were mostly of Japanese *nishikiyé* (brocade picture) design.

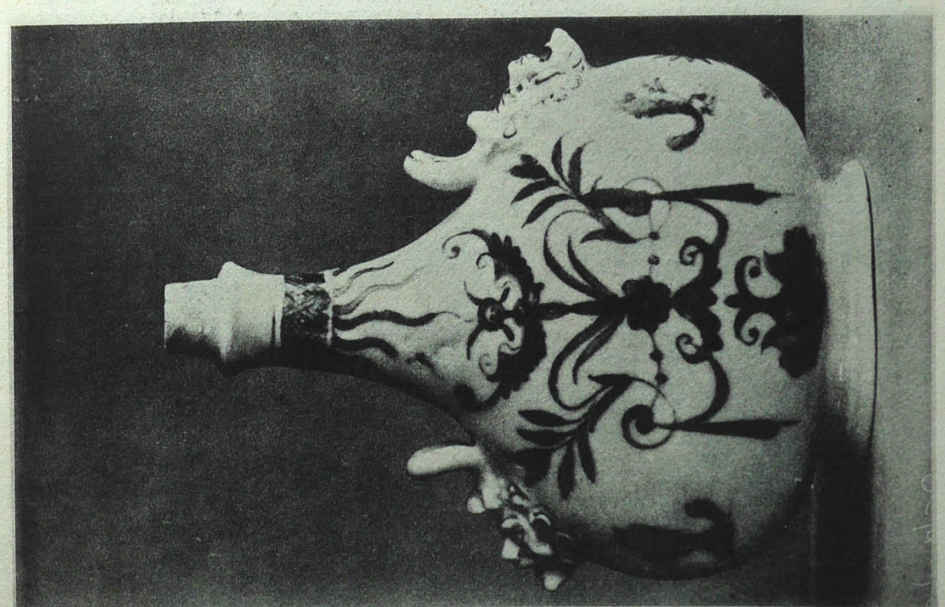
Germany under the patronage of Friedrich I, who was a great post-Barock enthusiast, concentrated on introducing the artistic patterns and motifs of East Asia. Accordingly, imitation lacquer ware were abundantly produced and some of them looked almost genuine. Then in England, the Oriental taste became prevalent under the influence of Holland. When Charles II visited Holland many Englishmen went over on study tours there. For this reason English arts of those days came to be influenced by Holland. And as Holland by then had acquired a significant taste for things Chinese, it is natural that its influence on English arts reflected the decorative perspective of Chinese arts. It is apparent that form the latter half of the seventeenth century to the early part of the eighteenth century various European countries had been influenced by the decorative art of China in beautifying their indoor life. On the other hand, it is true that Chinese paintings were not popularly received in Europe; yet it must be said that many of

them found their way into Europe to be treasured as picturesque ornaments. Although Chinese pictures were not very much relished by the West, still it must be admitted that the decorative industry of Europe utilized the technique of Chinese painting. For example, the manufacture of porcelain and earthenware at Delft and Rouen attained a striking development by incorporating the technical aspect and æsthetic motif of Chinese drawing.

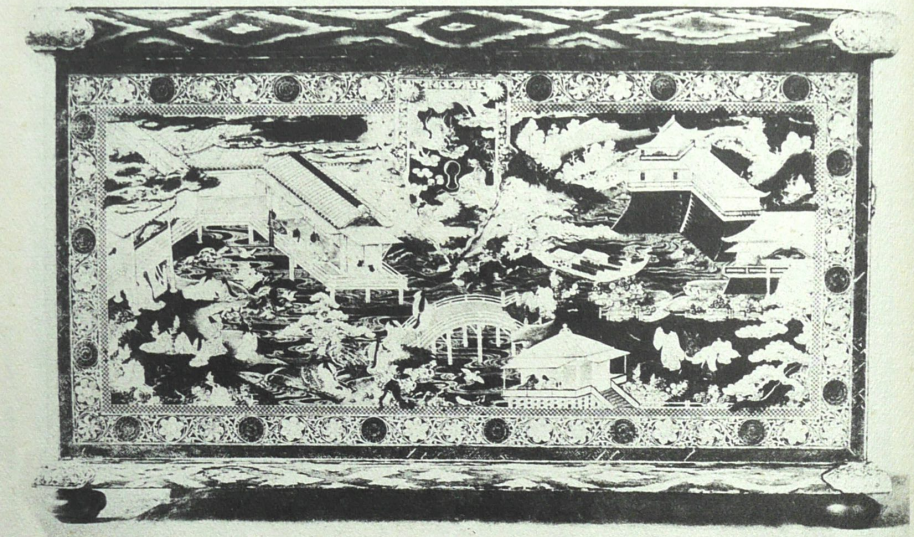
The period ranging from 1710 to 1730 was the golden age of post-Barock architecture in Germany and the artists, becoming more fanciful, found it unnecessary to use Chinese materials and objects any more. The general populace pictured China to themselves with an artistic imagination of their own and satisfied their exotic ideals therewith. At this time the "Japanese Palace" was built at Dresden and the "Indian House" at another place. But neither of them revealed anything typically Oriental in character. Only in a few decorative patterns were visible some influence of East Asia. Put in another form, it means that the German post-Barock of this age represented its Chinese taste in a freer manner by giving full display to a lively creative imagination. Flower vases with floral designs, which were literal imitations of East Asiatic procelain, came into fashion; but their colouration, being peculiarly gorgeous, was quite different from that of original works.

In view of the imaginative Chinese taste of German artists, the so-called "china" products of Europe began to be turned out; and thus was born the rococo art of Europe, which had nothing to do with real China or its genuine art. A characteristic instance of this was the "Chinese House" built at Luné-ville in about 1740 for the King of Poland. The fusion of "china" and rococo art was first effected by Watteau. In his graceful figure works, he treated the Chinese in the same manner as of European figures. In his "Chinese Emperor," which is one of his famous decorative designs, the figure of the emperor has been made to pose entirely in the European rococo way. Boucher, likewise, transformed Chinese *genre* painting into a typical rococo art and represented the Chinese amidst rural





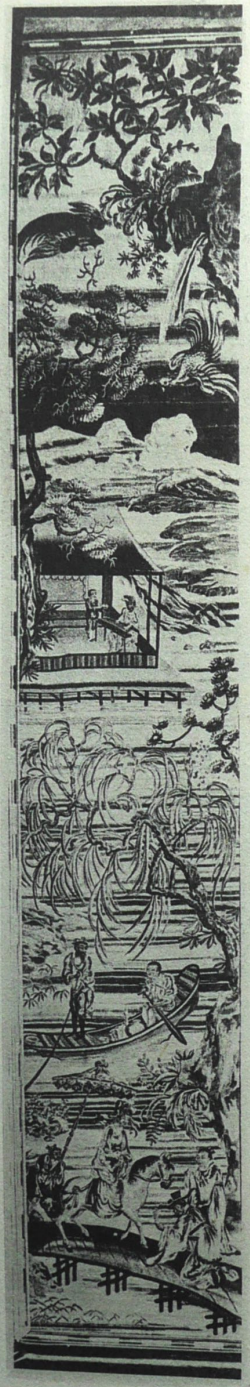
Medici porcelain—*Right*: Victoria and Albert Museum, London
Left: British Museum, London

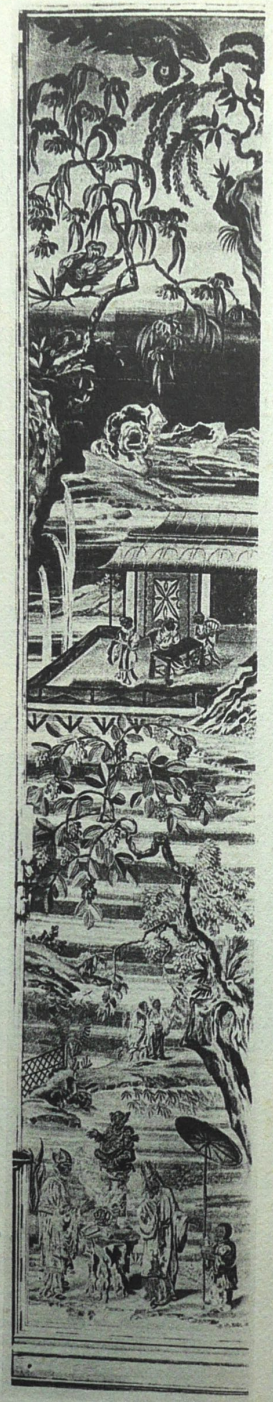


Above: Japanese chest of raised-lacquer work of the seventeenth century—Victoria and Albert Museum, London

Lower: Faience de Rouen dish—Musée des Arts Industriells, Paris

Delfter Faience dish, *c.* 1680, diametre 34.5 mm.—Berlin Schloss

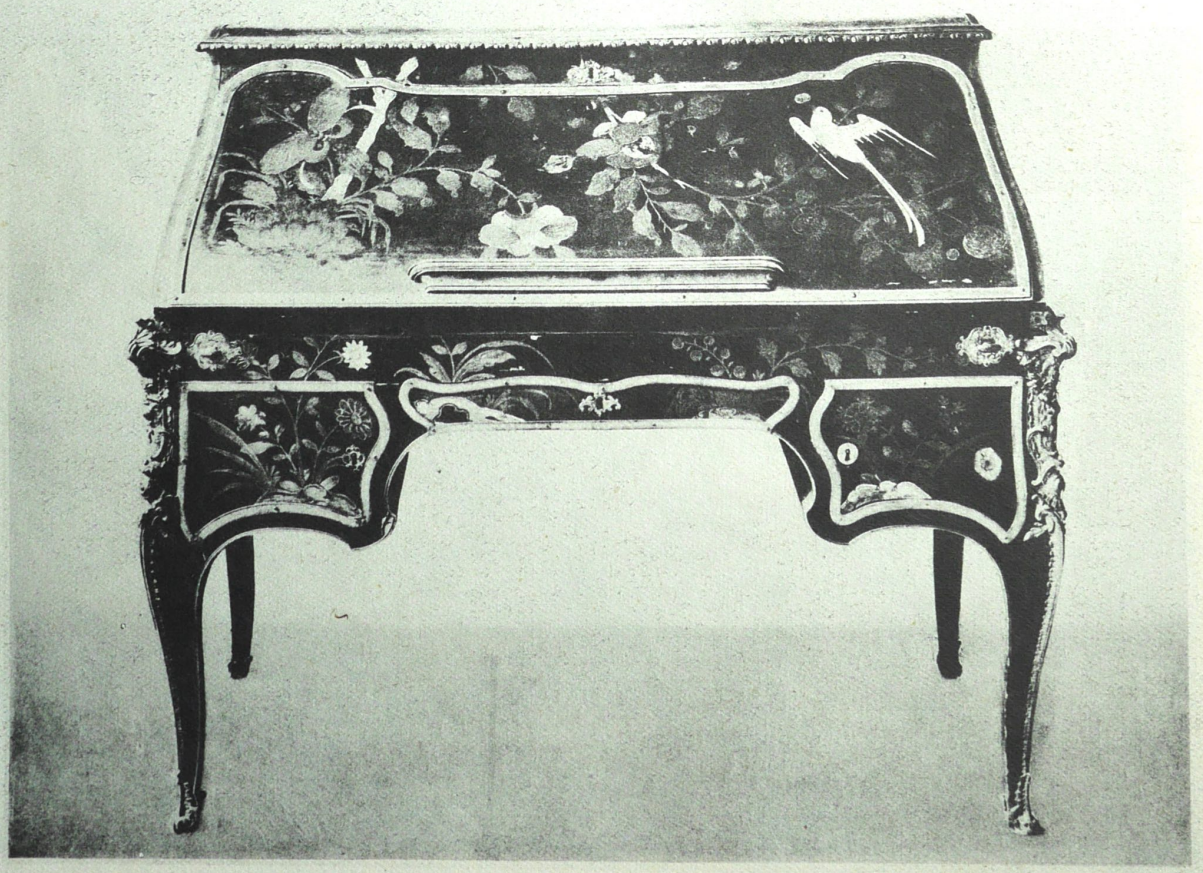




Gobelin tapestry made in Berlin, 1710–20—Dresden Schloss

Designs of Johann Chr. Weigel—Nationalgalerie, Berlin

Meissen porcelain, *c.* 1730—Charlottenburg Schloss



French lacquer-work table, *c.* 1730—Residenz Museum, München

Meissen porcelain representing a Chinese girl, *c.* 1740—Kunstgewerbe Museum, Köln

and pastoral scenes. In this manner, the Chinese taste became a motif in the stride of industrial arts which grew more ornamental and pictorial. In pattern works, as well as in the pictorial and decorative department of industrial arts the chinoiserie became a popular *thema*. After the demise of Louis XIV the decorative tendency of post-Barock was extended further and European "china" porcelain was developed into a distinct type of rococo art.

The rococo art of "china" accelerated the production of various porcelain, bronze and metal works of complex ornamental designs. In some cases, two or three pieces of porcelain ware were combined by means of ornamental bronze brims or frames to create new styles of industrial objects. Innovations were also introduced in the making of clocks and candlesticks. The lacquered wooden boards forming the front part of a wardrobe were made so as to fit the curved surface of the rococo style; and these lacquered parts, following the Dutch ingenuity, were finished in curved patterns. For instance, the French wardrobe in the München Museum, the front parts of the drawers of which are wrought in gold lacquer, while the inner frames are varnished. It seems that the idea regarding the system of lacquering and varnishing wardrobe originally came from Japan, though the method of application was quite different owing to the preponderance of rococo æstheticism. The same thing can be said of Western textiles. Their patterns were not strongly influenced by East Asia and yet from the technical viewpoint Chinese influence on them was beyond doubt remarkable.

The part played by Watteau in creating imaginative things Chinese of France found a parallel in the activity of Cuvillié in Germany. It was in accordance with the plan of Cuvillié that the north wing of the Schloss Brühl was constructed. It was begun in 1728 and completed in 1730. On the second floor of it, there is an "Indian chamber," the panels of which are decorated with coloured copper-plate pictures of flowers and chinoiseries. And in the porcelain of Meissen, too, is visible

a fusion of rococo type. Indeed, porcelain articles were abundantly manufactured in Germany in imitation of the products of East Asia. In most cases, these articles were copies of the Kakiyémon school of art, or five-coloured art of Japanese porcelain. It may be of interest to known that at this time rococo chinoiseries together with genuine rococo ornaments exercised great influence in the production of faience in Germany, France and some other Western countries.

The Chinese taste in England comparatively retrograded after 1730; but toward the middle of the eighteenth century it reappeared in an appreciable form. This new taste, however, was quite a different phenomenon from the rococo taste for Chinese trinkets. In spite of an external profusion of rococo elements, the public in general internally manifested the tendency of getting rid of the fetters of the collective post-Barock culture, and in consequence, artists sought for a romantic phenomenon longing for Nature and things Chinese. Notwithstanding that the influence of post-Barock culture continued to prevail. The romantic longing of this period was fundamentally different from the romanticism of the nineteenth century which had individualism as its essential make-up. The reappearance of Chinese taste in England was in the nature of a whim on the part of rococoists who, by exhibiting such an artistic bent of mind, introduced a romantic element in their art; and this romantic element ultimately took the form of a romantic phenomenon which, in turn, collided with rococo culture.

In December, 1750, a book entitled *New Designs for Chinese Temples, Arbours, Triumphal Arches, Walls, etc.* was published by William and John Halfpenny. It contains fourteen colour prints. Each of this pictures is represented with a simple rococo taste. As special elements, concave and curved roofs with ornamental dragons are mentioned. They also published two more volumes, namely, *Chinese and Gothic Architecture* and *Rural Architecture in the Chinese Taste*, respectively in 1752 and 1755. In these books, a mood of romanticism on the part of the authors is reflected. Despite the fact that various

Gothic elements have been blended in their works, these two artists can be regarded as pioneers of romantic classicism. From this viewpoint, their works can be considered rococo chinoiseries. Eduard and Darly in their joint publication *New Book of Chinese Designs* omit to depict any fusion between the Chinese form and the rococo form. In their pictures, houses are shown quite differently from those of actual Chinese ones. They are a little more open and have smaller walls and slender posts. Yet the main tone is represented in straight lines. Each of these structures gives no indication to that special ornamental mode which is the basic feature of rococo architecture. Thomas Chippendale, who abandoned rococo in preference to "Chinese paling," utilized the Chinese and Gothic motifs to make his furniture. William Chambers, who was a noted architect and had been to Canton as a youth, published his *Desseins des Edifices, Meubles, Habits, Machines et Ustenciles du Chinois* in London in 1775. Later in the same year he published his *Oriental Gardening* which became an indispensable handbook for the garden designers of the eighteenth century. In one place he says: "In Chinese gardens Nature is introduced as their model, and the object of gardening is to imitate every disordered beauty that Nature possesses." These books illustrates how keen were his observations.

From the references adduced herein, it is obvious that England revived its Chinese taste to give birth to a romantic culture as a reaction to post-Barock culture. English artists fashioned works not so much to typify Chinese art, but more to give a new æsthetic touch by drawing on the static merit of China. The best example was seen in the art of garden construction in England. The romantic touch in English gardening could not have sprung up without the inspiration given by Chinese gardening. In the middle of the eighteenth century, the English people proudly acknowledged that they were the first adopters of Chinese gardening in Europe. In view of England's activity in this respect, the Anglo-Chinese style of garden construction became popular in Europe. And this rise

of sentimental romanticism was due to the awakening of individuality. Hence, it should be construed as a transitional phenomenon of the dying post-Barock culture. In the nineteenth century, a realistic spirit came to prevail, bringing in its wake individualism. In consonance with the growth of realism, an objective scrutiny began to be made of the arts of East Asia, and the European people, finding nothing remarkable in the nineteenth century arts of East Asia, discarded their earlier taste for chinoiseries. It was only recently that selected artists of the Occident concerned themselves with studying the modern arts of the Orient.

The influence of the Orient on Western arts in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries was mostly in point of decoration. The post-Barock culture took a great fancy to the ornamental beauty of Chinese porcelain ware, crockery, textiles, and other objects for indoor decoration. It never tried to fathom the Oriental spirit of the diverse arts of China. That is why the rococo art of Europe, merely taking in the external æsthetic form of China in its own way, acted as the spark-plug of the rapid production of European "china" articles. Even then the fact remains that Europe was considerably influenced by the artistic subtleties and ingenuities of Cathay. Reichwein and Scheyer are of the opinion that the West was prepared for the assimilation of the decorative artistic features of the East. If that is so, it all the more suggests that Europe voluntarily recognized the superiority of the rococo art of East Asia and willingly absorbed it to give birth to its own chinoiseries. Therefore, it is evident that East Asia has played a significant rôle in introducing varied beauties in the flow of Western life.

OUR THREE CLASSICAL BRIDGES

By KUSU-O AOKI

THE constructional style of bridges in our country has a characteristic feature which conforms to our sense of cosmothetic approximation of Nature. Our bridges are designed mainly for the purpose of heightening the effect of artistic harmony as manifested in the landscapes surrounding them. From the ancient extant literature, it is gathered that bridge construction was started during the reign of the Emperor Nintoku (315–400). In the fourteenth year of his reign (328), Korean experts were engaged to span a bridge at Ikai and build a highway from the southern gate of Kyoto to Tachihi village in Kawachi Province. Then in the twentieth year of the reign of the Empress Suiko (612), again the services of Korean builders were requisitioned to construct as many as 180 bridges throughout the country, including those at Yahaghi in Mikawa Province and at Hamana in Toh-toh-mi Province. These bridges were made of wood, and they were patterned on the constructional technique of China imported into our country with the introduction of Buddhism. Unlike in China or Rome, no stone bridges were built in Japan in those early days.

During the Kamakura period (1192–1337), three famous wooden bridges were built respectively at Séta, Uji and Sanjo. In the Yédo period, too, (1602–1867), three wooden bridges of historic importance were erected, which are still preserved. They are the Shinkyo bridge at Nikko, the Saru-bashi bridge in Kai and the Kintai-bashi bridge in Iwakuni. On account of the ravages of the times, very few classical bridges can be seen in their original forms. Fortunately, however, the above-mentioned three bridges built in the Yédo period still retain their original

shapes, in spite of the repeated reconstruction and repair work that has been carried out from time to time. A brief explanation of each of them will give an idea in regard to our classical method of bridge construction.

The Shinkyo (Sacred) bridge was formerly called the Hébi-bashi (Serpents') bridge or the Yamasughé-bashi (Sedge) bridge. It is spanned over the Daiya River which flows along the precincts of the Nikko Shrine. The tradition referred to in the history relates that in the first year of the reign of the Empress Shohtoku (767), Priest Shohdo and his party visited Nikko, but they were prevented from climbing Mount Nikko because of the existence of a rapid-flowing river which isolated it from the adjoining peak. Thereupon, they offered prayer to the guardian deity of Mount Nikko and all of a sudden two serpents, one blue and the other red, made their appearance and spanned the river in a bridge form, thereby enabling the priest and his party to negotiate the peak. Some time later, a temporary bridge was erected at the site, and it was named the Hébi-bashi bridge. Thereafter, it was renamed the Yamasughé-bashi bridge. In the third year of Daido (809), under Imperial command, Toshito Tachibana, governor of Shimozuké Province, rebuilt it, and the subsequent reconstruction work was undertaken at the interval of every sixteen years. In the thirteenth year of Kan-yei (1636), the bridge was thoroughly reconstructed and called the Shinkyo bridge. Since then periodic repair work has been carried out to maintain it in good order. In the thirty-fifth year of Meiji (1902), the bridge together with its pillars was washed away by flood, with the result that the entire structure was rebuilt in the thirty-seventh year of Meiji (1904).

The span of the Shinkyo bridge is fifteen *kén*, two *shaku* and six *sun*,[1] width four *kén* and three *sun* and the parapets on it are three *shaku* and four *sun* high. There are ten posts on it and each of them is tipped with an ornamental knob. All the knobs and their mountings are gold-plated. Its concave face and the

1 *Kén* is equivalent to 5.965 feet, *shaku* one-sixth of a *kén* and *sun* one-tenth of a *shaku*.

girders are lacquered black; whereas its other parts are lacquered vermilion. This colour effect increases the scenic beauty of the surroundings. The structure is in the shape of a cantaliver, having bracket-arms projected from both banks of the Daiya River and connected with an intermediate beam in the centre of the span. One of the girders has its end embedded in a grotto on the southern bank of the river. Each girder is known by the designation of "chinoki" (breast tree), and the first one upstream is called the first "chinoki," the next one the second "chinoki" and so on. It is not known why the term has been used; yet it is clear that it has some symbolic significance.

In ancient times, when the Shinkyo bridge was known by its earlier names, no pillars had been used in construction. In the thirteenth year of Kan-yei, when it was rebuilt, stone pillars as existing today were erected for the first time on both banks of the river to reinforce the durability of the bridge. Curiously enough, the construction of the first "chinoki" has been kept strictly secret, and its formula has been handed down from father to son by the family of Yamazaki-Tayu, the designated builder. When the late Prince Sanjo visited the Nikko Shrine after the Restoration of 1868, he composed a poem eulogizing the bridge and particularly paid tribute to its stone pillars. After the reconstruction carried out in the thirteenth year of Kan-yei, the bridge was lacquered vermilion as at present. During the Tokugawa period, traffic on it was closed to the general public, it being reserved for the exclusive use of the Shoguns and their proxies. For the use of the general public, a temporary bridge was erected at some distance downstream. The present Nikko bridge was built by reconstructing it.

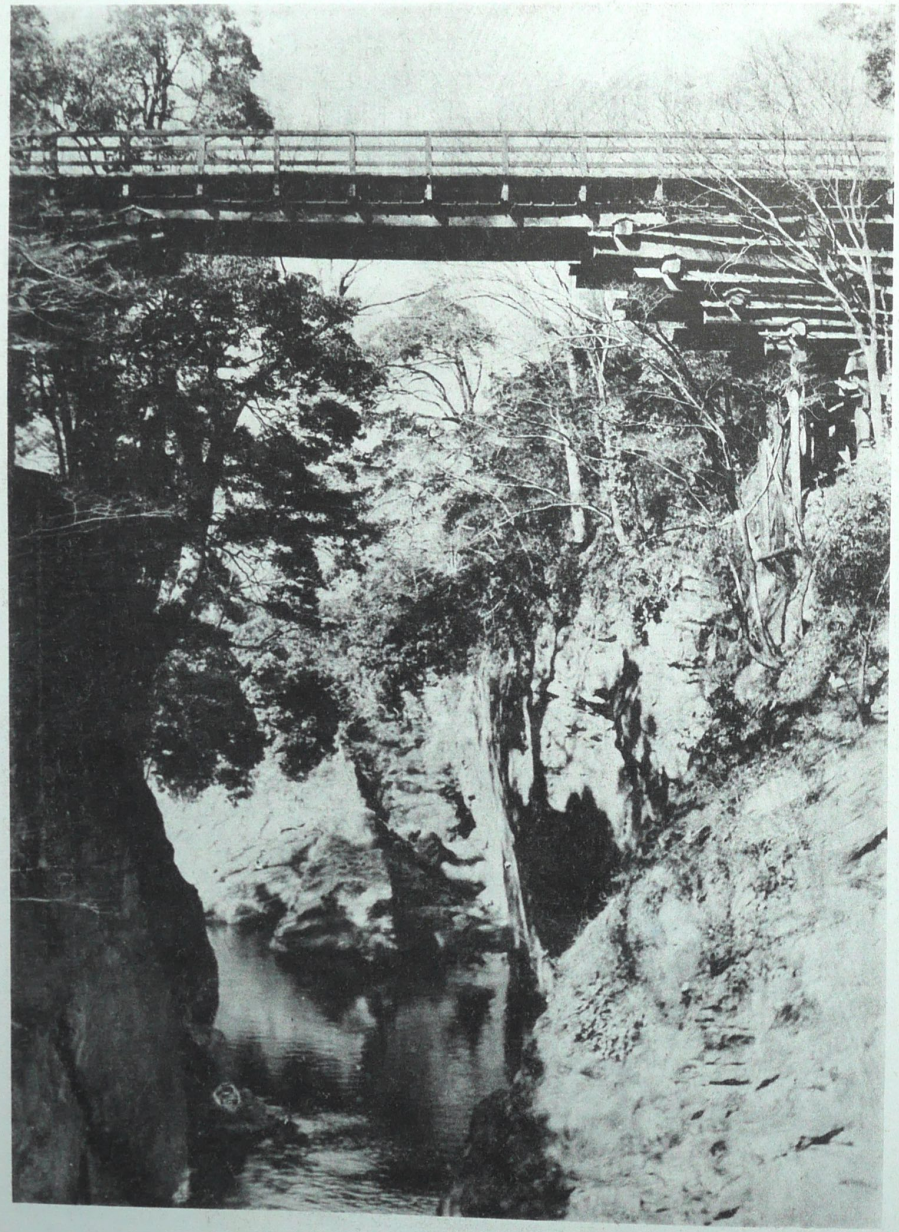
The Saru-bashi (Monkey) bridge, commonly knows as the Yénkyo bridge, spans the Katsura River, a tributary of the Sagami River, at Yénkyo in Yamanashi Prefecture. It is presumed to have had its inception in the reign of the Empress Suiko. The *Banji Taiseikyo*, an old document, mentions that Korean builders constructed it in the twentieth year of the reign of the Empress Suiko along with other bridges,

including the Yahaghi-bashi bridge in Mikawa Province. On the other hand, the classical literature of Japan suggests that this bridge was made in the eighteenth year of Bummei (1487), when Priest Seigoin-Dohko visited Yénkyo in Yamanashi and composed hymns extolling the charming scenery of the place and the beauty of the bridge. As regards the name Saru-bashi, the village tradition is that it was built by monkeys; and whenever funds were required to repair it, monkey-showmen from all parts of the country used to assemble at Yénkyo to make their respective contributions. In 1794, an anothology of poems on the Saru-bashi bridge was collected and made public by a man whose pen-name was Chin-a-Kutsu-Unsui. Sorai Ogiu, one of the distinguished scholars of the Yédo period, visited Yénkyo in 1626 and commented praiseworthily on the bridge in the record of his travel.

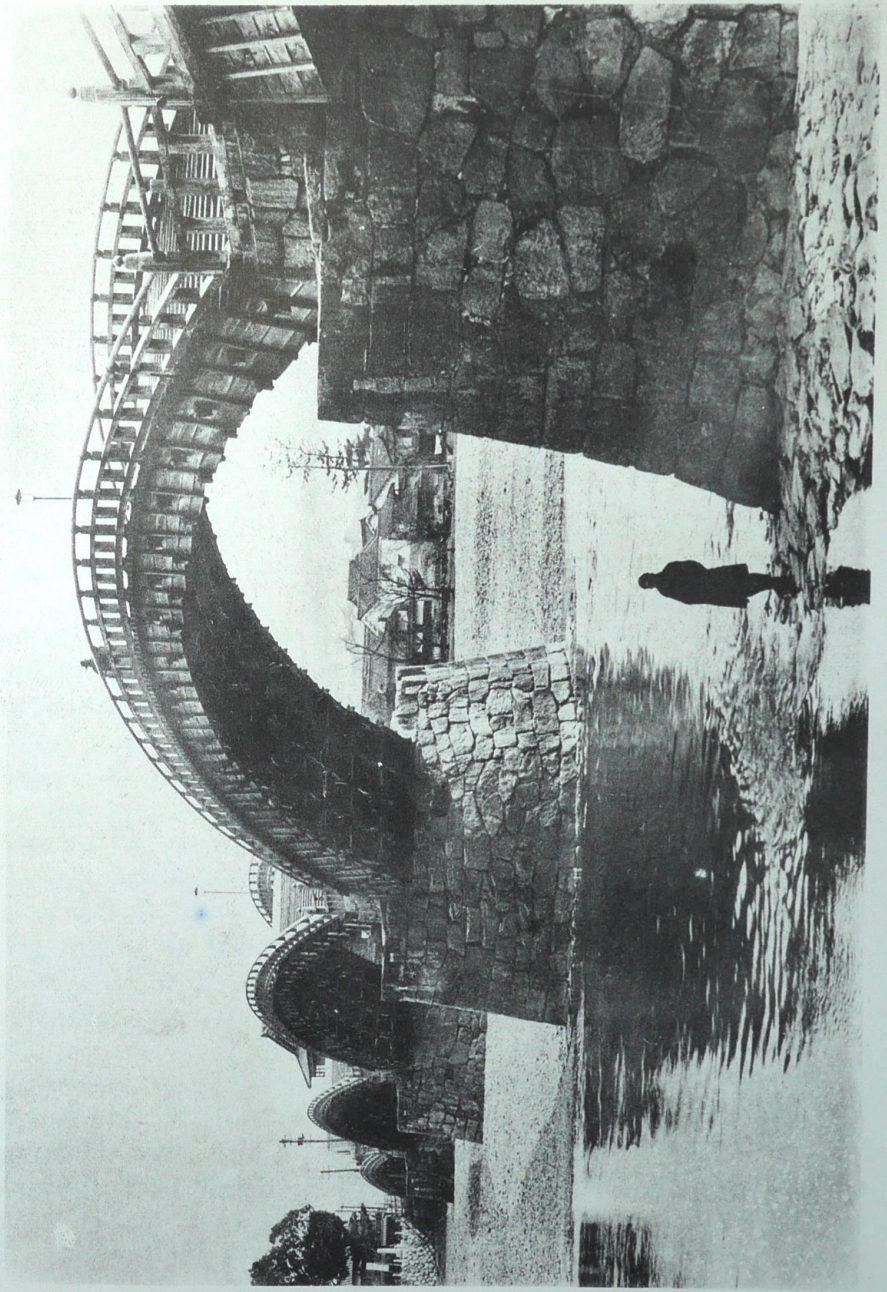
The span of the Saru-bashi bridge is seventeen *kén* and width three *kén*. It stands some seventeen *kén* high above the water level. In former times, the water in the gorge was very deep. Due, however, to an unprecedentedly severe flood in August of the fortieth year of Meiji (1907), landslides occurred in the upper reaches of the Katsura River, and in consequence, washed-away stones and gravels deposited themselves in the gorge. Besides, big dams constructed to utilize the power resources in the upper reaches of it for generating electricity drained the river so much so that its bed at Yénkyo, where the Saru-bashi bridge stands, became practically dry. This modern activity, as well as the construction of railroads and highways have deprived the site of its earlier quietude and charm.

The existence of the folklore concerning the origin of the Saru-bashi bridge may have some basis, especially when there stands a small shrine very near it, in which the image of a white monkey is installed. Although the time and date of the construction of this bridge cannot be ascertained correctly, it may be interesting to know that a signature inscribed on the Buddhist image enshrined in the Rénghéji Temple in Oh-arashi village in Yamanashi Prefecture adds a reference to it. This signature

The Sacred Bridge at Nikko



Yénkyo Bridge, Kai Province



Kintai-bashi Bridge, Iwakuni Province

is dated September, the second year of Karoku (1227). In the latter part of the Muromachi period (1338–1602), when internecine warfare raged in diverse parts of the country, the Saru-bashi bridge on several occcasions became the scene of fierce battles. For instance, in August, the thirty-third year of Oh-yei (1427), Nobunaga Oda, after hot fighting, lost a battle on this very bridge. Again, in the third year of Kyo-roku (1531), a pitched battle was fought between the forces of feudatory baron Oyamada and lord Ujinawa Hohjo on this spot.

The Saru-bashi bridge is a kind of hanging bridge. According to the history of Kai Province, its span was originally seventeen *kén* and width elven *shaku*. Its first overhanging block was six *kén* and four *shaku*, the second overhanging block seven *kén* and two *shaku* and the third overhanging block eight *kén*and four *shaku*, while the centre girder was nine *kén* and four *shaku*. The existing bridge, which was rebuilt in September, 1900, (shown in the picture) differs somewhat from the measurements of the overhanging blocks and the length of the centre girder mentioned in the history of Kai Province. The alterations may be attributed to the fact that the bridge was remodelled after the age of civil war and again in 1900, when it was thoroughly reconstructed.

The Kintai-bashi (Brocade Sash) bridge spans the Nishiki River at Iwakuni in Yamaguchi Prefecture. It is unique in structure and graceful in form. It was originally built in the first year of Yémpoh (1673). Fortunately, it still retains its traditional form in perfect condition, though it has since been rebuilt every twenty years. Iwakuni was the castle-town of feudal lord Yoshikawa. In the fifth year of Keicho (1600), Hiro-iyé Yoshikawa, feudal lord of Tomita in Izumo Province was transferred to Iwakuni, and under his patronage this town enjoyed a spell of flourish; but he failed to construct a bridge over the Iwakuni River, now generally called the Nishiki River. His son, Hiroyoshi Yoshikawa, in the third year of Kambun (1663) took up the task left unfinished by his father and constructed a wooden bridge to span the river. Unluckily, that

bridge and several successive ones were washed away either by the strong current of the river or by periodic floods. Ultimately, however, he succeeded in constructing the present Kintai-bashi bridge, the plan and design of which were conceived and worked out by himself. The hearsay has it that he got the idea from seeing a *mochi* (rice cake) puffing up when baked. Work on the construction of the bridge was started early in the first year of Yémpoh (1673) and it was completed in October of the same year.

On May 28, 1674, the Nishiki River inundated due to heavy rains which had fallen overnight, and as a result, the second pier viewed from the Iwakuni town was carried away. Then the first and fourth piers, as well as the three elaborate arches were washed away. On the other hand, the third and fifth piers withstood the presure of flood water, redounding to the credit of the builder Shichiyémon Yuasa, who had mastered the secrets of masonry in Oh-mi Province under Suruga-no-Kami Toba, a noted craftsman and builder. Feudal lord Hiroyoshi ordered the reconstruction of the bridge in June, the same year, and he personally paid particular attention to the making of piers whose collapse had carried away the arches. Under his instructions, the piers were made streamlined so as to minimize the pressure of flowing water, and wedges were used to strengthen the stones piled up. The reconstruction of the bridge was completed in October, 1674, and opened to traffic the following month. Originally, the bridge was called the Yokoyama Oh-hashi bridge. Later, in succession it was renamed the Ryoh-unkyo-bashi (Skycraping) bridge, the Ryu-unkyo-bashi (Dragon's Cloud) bridge, the Tai-unkyo-bashi (Cloud Floating) bridge and the Iwakuni-bashi bridge. It is now known as the Kintai-bashi bridge.

Since the Kintai-bashi bridge was rebuilt by feudal lord Hiroyoshi, its stilted arches have been reconstructed at intervals of some twenty years. The existing first, second and third arches from the left bank were re-erected in 1934 and the fourth and fifth ones in 1929. Prior to the Meiji Restoration, the people belonging to the Choshu clan contributed to the fund for

the repairing of the bridge at fixed rates calculated on the basis of their incomes. At present, the prefectural administration of Yamaguchi bears forty-five per cent. of the total reconstruction expense, the rest being paid by the municipality of Iwakuni. Whenever repair work is to be done utmost care is taken to preserve the original pattern. For the same reason, identical materials are used and the artisans employed, all hail from Iwakuni. The bridge consists of five arches and the aggregate span is 125 *kén*. The calculated width is 16.5 *shaku*, but the available width is only fourteen *shaku*. The three arches in the middle are wooden; whereas the two outside ones are buttressed though wooden. The measurements of the arches are as follows:

	Span (*shaku*)	Rise (*shaku*)	Remarks
First arch	122.4	6.8	Buttressed
Second arch	115.4	17.7	Wooden
Third arch	115.8	17.9	,,
Fourth arch	118.0	17.5	,,
Fifth arch	114.8	6.4	Buttressed

The voussoirs, or the wedge-like stones which form part of an arch, consist of joists, ridge-pieces and wedges. Joists are piled up one over the other on the imposts, each projecting a little from the other until the key-block becomes horizontal. These joists, ridge-pieces and wedges are joined together with iron clamps reinforced with iron bands. One voussoir has eleven joists, two ridge-pieces and eight to nine wedges. Zelkova wood is extensively used, though one half of the joists are made of fine pine wood. The piers, which are streamlined to minimize the resistance against the flow of water, have been constructed by piling up large pieces of granite whose joints are filled in with iron pieces covered with lead. The cavities in the piers are filled in with granite pieces. It is a primitive method and yet its stability has been fully demonstrated by the durability of the Kintai-bashi bridge.

From the short explanations given here of our three classical bridges one will be able to appreciate the fact that the preservation of our bridge construction technique has remained

uppermost in our minds to this day. It is quite obvious that the Japanese bridges have a simple elegance which fittingly synchronizes with the artistic simplicity and nobilty so eloquently prominent in all branches of arts of this country. Although modern style bridges are being extensively erected, we are still adhering faithfully to our traditional method of building, because we are passionately and sincerely anxious to nurture our own æsthetic sense and view of Nature through the medium of objects of art. Almost all the bridges that readily attract the eye in rural localities are of indigenous style. Also mumerous bridges that are to be seen in provincial towns are, for the most part, national in conception, spirit and design. Our echnique of bridge construction forms an integral part of our national technological creativity. The Japanese bridges no doubt look simple; but, at the same time, they have a typical beauty, the appeal of which is irresistible. They represent a characteristic phase of our artistic sensibility and also of our genuine aspiration to remain in consociation with Nature.

JAPAN'S PERIODICALS—EXTRACTS

THE SOUTH BEFORE AND NOW

Japan is waging the war in greater East Asia to eliminate once and for all the interference of the Anglo-American nations in the affairs of this part of the world. The present war will go on until such time when Britain and the United States are made to acknowledge the *raison d'être* of Japan's objective of constructing a greater East Asia co-prosperity sphere. In the meantime, to secure all the conditions necessary for gaining ultimate victory, it is essential that Japan must effect a thorough overhauling of the economic and political fabrics of greater East Asia, so that the entire resources of this region could be harmoniously utilized for intensifying the prosecution of hostilities. But this overhauling does not mean that all the systems instituted by Britain, America and the Netherlands would be uprooted outright. Those systems which, after due consideration, are found to be beneficial would be maintained and the remaining ones replaced by adopting new reciprocal methods.

British control over Malaya was based on a liberalistic policy of economic and political exploitation. Having free and undisputed access to vast natural resources of other areas, Britain in Malaya invited the nationals of different countries to undertake the task of economic development. It permitted the Chinese merchants to acquire supremacy in the conduct of trade and commerce of Malaya in close co-operation with the British business houses. Britain placed utmost importance on making Malaya the international granary of tin and rubber, with the result that this area not only became dependent on imported articles to satisfy its economic wants, but also its national economy became an appanage of British economy. Consequently, Malaya remained a backward nation, economically and industrially. Its political advancement, too, came to a standstill owing to the operation of the peculiar British colonial system, which dismembered the country into federated and unfederated states, besides creating the Straits Settlements.

The economic picture of Malaya under British rule shows that the

country had to import daily necessities including rice from other British Empire countries. For instance, Malaya had to import rice from Burma, condensed milk from Australia, butter and jam from New Zealand and various items of daily necessities from India. On the other hand, Britain encouraged the indenturing of Chinese and Indian labour to work in rubber plantations and tin mines. The Malay people confronted with a high percentage of Chinese and Indian population practically found themselves in a minority to conduct their own economic affairs. In fact, the large settlement of the Chinese made Malaya virtually a "little Cathay." The motive which impelled Britain to allow the settlement of Chinese and Indians was, firstly, to insure the economic exploitation of the country to its best advantage, and secondly, to suppress the ethnical spirit of the Malays by introducing laien racial complexities. It thought that the presence of a large Chinese and Indian settlement would act as a counter-weight to the emergence of a nationalist spirit of the indigenes. It is, therefore, clear that Britain exploited the Malays, the Chinese and the Indians to gain for itself as much economic advantages as possible.

Because Britain made Malaya economically dependent on its Empire countries, it took very little interest in sponsoring the industrial and scientific strides of the peninsula. Industrial goods, as a rule, were mostly sent over from Britain, and thus Malaya was deterred from developing its own industries. As for scientific progress, it is true that Britain established a number of scientific institutes, built a series of splendid hospitals and undertook the task of making elaborate researches on the scourge of malaria and other tropical diseases. But what must be noted is that these scientific enterprises neither brought about an improvement in the health of the Malays nor gave a fillip to the growth of scientific studies in an indigenous manner. In reality, they proved of greater value to the local British residents. Similarly, the commendable development of communications and transport facilities was undertaken principally to maintain efficient networks of roads and railways for the smooth dispatch of rubber and tin outputs from the producing centres to the ports of loading. This assertion finds corroboration in the fact that in Malaya there are still several areas which, because of their lesser economic importance, have been left totally undeveloped. The only impressive thing is that Malaya under British rule had been able to build up larger numbers of well laid-out towns and cities. In this respect, the Chinese and Indian settlers contributed a great deal. Curiously enough, despite the growth of towns and cities,

the lot of the Malays was not improved appreciably.

The policy which Britain followed in Malaya finds a parallel in the policy it pursued in Burma. In this country also Britain utilized Indian and Chinese settlers to pave the way for its economic exploitation. While Britain allowed the Indian merchants to acquire a reckonable voice in the conduct of Burmese economy, it permitted the Chinese to obtain a secondary position. By using Indian labour and capital, Britain practically converted the entire lower Burma into a rice-growing region. The exploitation of Burma's mineral and timber resources became a conerete fact with the importation of a vast population of Indian and Chinese labour on a permanent scale. While on the one hand Burmese economy became a part of Indian economy, Burma's export trade on the other became a great source of profit to the British merchants. By encouraging Burma to obtain the enviable position of the greatest exporter of rice, Britain conveniently obstructed the industrial development of that country.

It may be pointed out that after the British annexation of Burma, that country was made a part of India, with the result that the stabilization of Indian political, economic and capitalistic influences became usual features of Burmese life. Only when the political movement demanding separation from India was launched, Britain realized that the time had come to dissociate Burma from India, and so it granted a separated Constitution with the main object of grearing up its own economic exploitation at the cost of the acquired economic interests of the Indian settlers and the economic aspirations of the Burmese people. In this way, Britain inadvertently provided the nationalist circles with a most-needed opportunity to clamour for the Burmanization of all economic enterprises. This new turn in the affairs reacted adversely on the aspirations of the Indian and British capitalists. At this juncture, the semi-autonomous Government of Burma enacted a number of laws to improve the lot of the Burmese agriculturists and restrict the alienation of land from the farmers to the capitalists. Receiving such a timely stimulus, all nationalist factions in the country started devising ways and means to hamper the operation of British economic machinery. Strikes and lockouts began to take place in quick succession, paralyzing the exploiting economic efforts of the British capitalist clique. And Burma thenceforward determined itself to secure its political and economic independence. It is certainly a matter of gratification that Burma, which has fully grasped the significance of constructing a greater East Asia co-prosperity sphere, is now

busily engaged in organizing an independent Government of its own as a unit of greater East Asia.

The East Indies which has long endured the domination of the Netherlands is now undergoing a remarkable transformation. In the past, Java, Sumatra and other East Indies islands combinedly formed the treasure-house of the Hollanders. Consequently, the colonial administration took special pains to construct beautiful networks of roads, communication facilities, public establishments, health institutions and scientific organizations. It must be admitted that the Netherlands in its ambition to exploit the rich resources of the East Indies had worked hard to give it the benefit of modern scientific and planned development. Thanks partly to the application of science and partly to the favourable climatic conditions of the country, the inhabitants were provided with a comparative better living under Dutch rule. The Batavia Government, by applying a system of scientific irrigation in the mountainous districts, intensified the output of agricultural products and rice to such an extent that the East Indies became self-sufficient in its normal food requirements. Administratively, however, the policy of suppressing the natural evolution of the political aspiration of the inhabitants caused the East Indies people to nurse a legitimate grievance against the Dutch administration.

Java is a mountainous island of an extent smaller than that of the main island of Japan; but it contains a population of 50,000,000; whereas the Malay peninsula, which is as large as Java, has a population of only 10,000,000, even though it had long been under the rule of one of the greatest nations of the world. This illustrates the fact that there had been a marked difference between the colonial policy of Britain as applied to Malaya and that of the Netherlands as applied to the East Indies. It is true that the Dutch colonial administration had been treating the Indonesians kindly and been showing concern to maintain public moral to as high a degree as possible. Perhaps this is the reason why in the Dutch administration officials selected came from a comparatively better class of people. In contrast, in the British administrations in Malaya and Burma there were many officials who came from the lower rung of the society.

During the days of Dutch rule, the population of the Netherlanders in Java was only 200,000 as against the total indigenous population of 60,000,000. In other words, the ratio was one Hollander for 300 Indonesians. With this minimum manpower, the Netherlands succeeded in controlling the vast number of Indonesians, because its

officials refrained from interfering in the flow of indigenuous life. Though the Hollanders like the Britishers in Malaya disfavoured any indigenous industrial development, they nevertheless profoundly impressed the Indonesians with their knowledge of science and aptitude for mechanical occupation, and thus the Indonesians self-consciously recognized their inferiority complex. On the other hand, the Hollanders by applying their scientific and mechanical efficiency, spurred the economic development of the East Indies on a modern scale, thereby earning the gratitude of the local populace. In one word, it can be said that the Netherlands followed a more realistic policy in maintaining its colonial administration than Britain, which nation was always swayed by its selfish interest.

The Netherlands opened a number of highly equipped research institutes in Java and turned Bandoeng into an international scientific centre. All these institutes were placed under the direct control of the Batavia Government with the object of enhancing the indigenous admiration for the high cultural standard of the Dutch people. In the field of administration, too, the Dutch Government avoided the decentralization of administrative power and made Java the pivot of the governing authority in the entire East Indies. In consequence, Java, which came to administer Sumatra, Celebes, Borneo and Dutch New Guinea, considered itself the administrative headquarters of all the islands of the East Indies. This naturally made the Javanese feel themselves superior to the people of other islands. Hence, it is not to be wondered at that the Javanese took the lead in various local activities under the ægis of the Dutch administration and became more advanced than the people of other areas.

If one looks at the Dutch rule from a superficial angle, he will only see that aspect which strikes him as tolerably benevolent and just. But an introspective view will bring to light the fact that the Dutch administration had put up such a camouflage in order to insure the smooth economic exploitation of the East Indies advantageous to the maintenance of its continued hold over the region. By way of evidence it can be cited that the Batavia Government reserved all the key positions in the administration for the Hollanders, that it exhibited disinclination to have indigenous employees in higher posts, that it maintained the lower structure of the administration by inducting a vast horde of Indonesian clerks, and that in all the scientific institutes it permitted an indigenous scientist to go as far as the position of an assistant. All these precautions were taken for the purpose of de-

priving the Indonesians of any remote chance of becoming competitors of the Dutch ruling class.

It seems that the colonial administration had adopted a generous policy of road construction inspired by the motive of insuring the efficient movement of exportable products. It set up mechanically operated farms and developed rubber and quinine plantations with the sole desire of building up a lucrative export trade which would yield enormous profit to the economy of the Netherlands. The augmentation in the output of petroleum and agricultural and forestry products was undertaken for dual purposes: first to meet the needs of the Netherlands, and second to build a foreign trade profitable to the economic strength of the colonial administration. The strangest thing is that neither the British administration in Malaya nor the Dutch administration in the East Indies made any arrangement to establish an overland link between the two areas by having a ferry system from Singapore to Palembang. It may be that the Netherlandes feared that such an efficient transport link would invite inimical British capitalistic penetration. Now that these two areas have become units of greater East Asia it would be well to consider the advisability of establishing a road link, having a ferry service connecting the two trunk termini.

The fundamental object of the United States in annexing the Philippines was to utilize that archipelago as a base for spreading pan-Americanism to East Asia. The lesser economic object was to procure gold and sugar obtainable there. With the emergence of Japan as a world Power after the termination of the last World War, the United States became extremely ambitious to extend its politico-economic sway to the continent of East Asia at the expense of this country. The subsequent diplomatic and economic moves made by America to curtail the economic and political advancement of Japan brought about a Japanese-American deadlock, which became a thing permament after the outbreak of the Manchurian incident. Since that time, the United States had been steadily converting the Philippines into its front-line Pacific military base and, by way of bolstering the project, it began a systematic campaign to Americanize the Filipinos. With the protraction of the China affair, it told the Filipino people that Japan was their enemy, and that they must co-operate with its military preparations in their country in order to safeguard their independence, which was due to come as fixed. Then it constructed the so-called ABCD military ring to bottle up Japan in the Pacific. After that the Pacific war broke out, and Japan within a short time dislogded the American hold over

the Philippines. The United States throughout its rule of the Philippines had not only behaved as a superior nation, but had taken steps to make the Filipinos reveal an American outlook in respect of Japan. America, by pointing out Japan as the future enemy of the Philippines, diverted the attention of the Filipino people from probing into its capitalist-imperialistic exploitation. Today, however, the Filipinos are realizing by themselves the falsity of America's interpretation of Japan, especially when the latter has definitely pledged to grant independence to them.

From this brief survey of the policies of Britain with regard to Malaya and Burma, of the Netherlands with regard to the East Indies and of America with regard to the Philippines, it is apparent that the south had been ruled by three distinct alien imperialistic forces. They were not remotely inclined to be of wholesome service to the oppressed people or to spur their legitimate uplift and advancement as component nations of the world. It is undeniable that Britain, the Netherlands and the United States ruled their possessions in the south accentuated by a motive of keeping greater East Asia under a perpetual bondage of colonial rule. They made Malaya, Burma, the East Indies and the Philippines not only their political and economic pawns, but also servile puppets. Finally, resenting the rise of Japan, they began to use these countries to turn the tables against this nation. They disseminated highly pernicous propaganda against Japan into these countries to make the southern peoples unreasonably bitter against the Japanese people. With all these undesirable measures, they failed to win their objective against Japan, because the southern peoples resented more their domineering attitude than the hypothetical menace of Japan. Consequently, when Japan came to the south after liquidating the influences of Britain, the Netherlands and America, the southern peoples readily joined hands with it to perform their share in the construction of the proposed mutual prosperity sphere in greater East Asia.

It must be borne in mind that as Japan has assumed the responsibility of organizing the projected greater East Asia co-prosperity sphere, it is natural that it should take up the position of a leader nation for common advantage. It behoves on Japan to guide the scientific and military development of the southern peoples purposely neglected by the alien rulers, who only put up scientific and military organizations to safeguard their interests and not the interests of the sons of the soil. Therefore, suitable and capable Japanese military and scientific men must be dispatched to the southern countries to lay the foundation of

the structures of indigenous military and scientific organizations. In the domain of economic advancement, too, Japanese industrialists, economists and mechanical supervisors must be sent to build the fabric of the envisaged greater East Asiatic economy. By extending such assistance only Japan can construct the envisioned greater East Asia co-prosperity sphere and accord each nation of the region its proper place.

It may be mentioned that already Japanese experts and operatives have started arriving in various parts of the southern region to direct and guide the economic development of the sphere as a whole. At the same time, the local military administrations are training selected indigenous people to be the nucleus of local defence corps in each strategic area. Furthermore, widespread research work is being carried on to make a correct and tabulated appraisal of the economic resources available and the manner in which they could be easily put to use on the basis of regional co-operation and reciprocity. Such organizations as the Choh-sa Kenkyu Remmei (Federation of Scientific Researches), the Zen Kaghi Remmei (Federation of Scientific Experts), and the Kagaku Doh-in Kyokai (Science Mobilization Association) are now engaged in devising ways and means suitable for the durable reconstruction of the south.

In regard to industrialization, it appears that it would be a good thing to encourage the development of light industries in various southern areas. The question of heavy industrial development is dependent on the point how it can be effected without injuring the heavy industrial set-up of this country. As these questions are now under the consideration of experts, it would be premature to express hasty opinions. The entire economic issue is being studied with utmost care in the light of the declared policy that the proposed structure of the greater East Asia co-prosperity sphere will be essentially economic in character. The southern region in the past suffered a great deal from the baneful economic exploitation of the alien rulers. The present objective of co-prosperous economy is to restore the economic well-being of the south on a basis of regional interdependence, so that lasting common flourish will have become assured.

—Reikichi Tada (The *Chuo Koron*, May, 1943)[1]

1 Reikichi Tada, D.Sc. (Engin.), lieutenant-general (retired), is director-general of the Science Mobilization Association.

WAR ON THE EASTERN FRONT

The setback suffered by the Reich Army at the Stalingrad front was the most serious reverse hitherto experienced by the Berlin command since the start of the German-Soviet war. The gallant fight-to-the-last-minute stand put up by the forces of Marshal Paulus proved to be a remarkable event in the military history of the world. At the same time the grim resistance capacity shown by the Red Army disclosed to what extent the Soviet Union has consolidated its striking power. Although Germany has been unable to occupy Stalingrad, it does not mean that the war situation on the eastern front has turned in favour of the Soviet Union.

In the last winter counter-offensive, the Soviet forces, besides recapturing Stalingrad, carried out partially successful operations in other war sectors. In the central area, the Red Army recovered a territory of over 100 kilometres and moved into the occupied positions in the northern Caucasus. It also penetrated into the outer area of the Ukranian line. In spite of this laudable success in counter-offensive, Soviet Russia finds itself hard put to gain a breathing space in the war, because the German forces, standing secure in the occupied areas, are constantly carrying out devasting attacks on the Soviet forces in all sectors of the eastern front. A glance at the trend of the German-Soviet war makes it plain that the initiative to continue successful drives is still in the hands of the German command, while the Soviet command is desperately undertaking defensive operations.

Germany's established position in the Ukraine, the Crimea, the Donetz sector and the Leningrad area has not only impaired the economic set-up of Soviet Russia, but also its strategic security. Consequently, Soviet Russia has been obliged to fight a defensive battle, taking particular note of time and distance factors. In other words, it has formulated its strategy on the basis of a long-drawn-out war, and so it has adopted the policy of accelerating the construction of production bases in the rear, especially in the Urals. The successes gained by the Soviet forces in their winter operations do not seem to have minimized the danger of fresh German *blitz* onslaughts. The fact that the Reich Army reoccupied Kharkov toward the close of the winter campaign is indication enough that Chancellor Hitler is now preparing new strategies to sweep into Soviet-held positions with one long, non-stop and rapid fire movement.

From the economic viewpoint it is seen that, while Soviet Russia has been compelled to transport war materials from the rear, Germany

is utilizing the occupied areas to meet its local wartime needs as much as possible. On the German side the communication facilities between the war fronts and the rear bases are being maintained efficiently and smoothly; whereas on the Soviet side the efficient maintenance of communications and transportation is handicapped by the distance factor, as well as by scarcity of equipment. Inasmuch as German bombers are incessantly raiding strategic communication and economic centres, the Soviet Union is meeting with difficulty in dispatching supplies speedily and in unbroken streams to the diverse war zones. Unless the Soviet Union can check effectively the German air bombardments, it will find itself at a disadvantage to thwart the concentrated assaults of the Reich forces.

To a great extent it is true that Soviet Russia enjoys quantitative superiority as against the qualitative superiority of Germany. Premier Stalin has thrown more men on the front line than Chancellor Hitler. The former is also employing the mass attack strategy by using large numbers of tanks and airplanes. But as this mass attack strategy is more of a defensive than offensive nature, Premier Stalin appears to be labouring under a great strain to cope with the *blitzkrieg* tactics of Chancellor Hitler. Furthermore, the German arms are proving more destructive than the Soviet arms, with the result that the Soviet Union has found it necessary to turn out arms more for defensive than for offensive purposes. For instance, German tanks are designed to open rapid fire attacks by moving speedily, while Soviet tanks move slowly and have thick armour plates to resist the destructive impacts of shells.

Immediately on the outbreak of the German-Soviet war, the Reich forces moved into Soviet territory with such a lightning speed that the Red Army had no other option but to retreat to safer zones to make its defensive stand. It may be pointed out that the very geographical nature of Soviet Russia is such that it can give a better display of its resistance capacity by waging defensive hostilities. For that reason, at perilous moments the Red Army can easily evacuate a war sector to construct another defensive zone nearby. However, as Germany is fully acquainted with this wear and tear strategy of Soviet Russia, it is timing its each attack for the main purpose of gaining practical military value. The obvious implication is that the Reich Army, too, is meeting the wear and tear strategy of the Red Army by throwing the same boomerang. Perhaps this accounts for the reason why after a decisive battle a lull follows until such time when another decisive battle is waged.

In which manner the forthcoming German offensive on the eastern front would be lauched cannot be reasonably discussed. The general impression is that the Germany Army would not unnecessarily enlarge the field of operations, but would concentrate on dislodging Soviet forces from such areas as are stragetically vital to the decimation of the Soviet fighting power. Chancellor Hitler is supposed to have discussed such a strategy with the leading Army officers during his recent visit to the eastern front. Hence, it remains to be seen whether the German Army will concentrate on the enlargement of the fighting areas, or will restort to the so-called "resource warfare," or attempt to destroy the main strength of the Soviet Field Army.

Certain observers think that as Germany first resorted to *blitz* warfare and then "resource warfare" to acquire areas blessed with iron, coal, petroleum and grain resources, in the forthcoming campaign it will most likely exert its best to cripple the fighting power of the Red Army. There are others who doubt whether Germany would take such a step, for they point out that the Red Army has considerably replenished its strength, and that it has even been able to organize a reserve force now undergoing training in the rear. Be that as it may, the fact remains that Germany is going to open fresh offensives on the eastern front, and therefore, the manner in which such offensives are going to be launched seems to be of secondary significance within the purview of technical consideration only. For the present, it would suffice to state with force that Germany is preparing for another all-out attack on the far-flung eastern front.

Up to now both sides have suffered enormous losses in men and material. On the German side the losses have been greatly balanced by the acqusition of strategically and economically important territories. On the Soviet side the losses have given the Red Army a much-needed experience to become highly proficient in waging derensive warfare and in attacking the foremost German outposts when conditions are calculated to be favourable. From the Soviet preparations, it is more than apparent that Premier Stalin is determined to wage a protracted war with the object of exhausting the fighting power of the German Army. Chancellor Hitler, having taken note of this objective of Premier Stalin, is now laying his plans which would deal a terrific blow to the operation of the Soviet war machinery. The eastern front is destined to witness not only another decisive battle, but probably many more.

—Dénzo Hirataké (The *Gaiko Jiho*, April 15, 1943)[1]

1 Dénzo Hirataké, lecturer at Waseda University, is a frequent writer on Soviet affairs.

POLITICAL TREND IN THE UNITED STATES

Before the start of the current Pacific hostilities, President Roosevelt had assured the American people that in the event of war breaking out between Japan and the United States the Washington command would be able to bring the Tokyo command to its knees at the outside of three months. But, following the commencement of the Pacific war, when Japan within a short time stabilized its position in greater East Asia, the American people began to criticize President Roosevelt for his ineffective war policy and miscalculation of the strength of the Japanese armed forces. Since the retreat of American forces from greater East Asia, public opinion in the United States has been assailing President Roosevelt for his failure in formulating a positive war strategy against Japan. As a result the political trend in America has become somewhat unfavourable to the Roosevelt administration.

In the current year, the first political bombshell hurled against President Roosevelt was in the shape of opposition to the White House announcement appointing Edward Flynn as American Minister to Australia. The selectee was formerly the chief manager of the Democratic Party, and in American political circles he is known as "boss Flynn." The Capitol Hill leaders opposed to the Roosevelt administration demanded the cancellation of the selection of Edward Flynn as Minister to Australia on the alleged grounds that he had utilized public property of New York City for his personal benefit, and that he had employed labourers in the pay of the New York Municipality to reconstruct his mansion, though later he made good the loss suffered from such a misappropriation to the municipality.

On January 8 President Roosevelt announced the selection of Edward Flynn as his special envoy and concurrently Minister to Australia. Immediately, a section of American politicians denounced the nepotic step of the Chief Executive. Wendell Willkie, the unsuccessful presidential candidate of the Republican Party, declared: "The entire American nation cannot but shudder at the selection of Flynn as Minister to Australia. The step taken by the President is very much nauseating to all respectable American citizens." When the Senate's approval of the appointment was sought on January 11, Style Bridge of the Republican Party construed the nomination as "an insult to the Australians." He, moreover, demanded of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to inquire into the conduct of Edward Flynn. Meanwhile, Edward Flynn declared that he was unwilling to accept the post and

made it clear that allegations brought against him were unfounded. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee on January 20 held a meeting to verify the good-standing of the appointee. At the outset of the meeting, Acting Assistant Secretary of State Shaw in support of Flynn's appointment said that the American Government had already obtained the assent of the Australian Government in this connection, and that the selectee possessed the qualifications required for a diplomatic assignment of the said nature.

Edward Flynn, under instructions from the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, attended the meeting and personally testified that all charges proffered against him were entirely groundless. Still certain Senators maintained that he was unsuited for the post of Minister to Australia. On January 27 the Senate Foreign Relations Committee after due examination approved his appointment with a vote of thirteen to ten. Thus President Roosevelt narrowly escaped from being put out of countenance. The Flynn appointment bill was then arranged to be presented to the plenary session of the Senate on Feburary 1, but on the previous day Flynn himself requested President Roosevelt not to introduce the bill concerning his appointment, and so the Flynn episode was brought to a close. No sooner this political mud-slinging had come to an end than two other incidents occurred revealing official antagonism and jealousy among the "top notches" of the War Production Board.

It may be recalled that toward the end of last year Leon Henderson, director of the Price Control Bureau, tendered his resignation, expressing his dissatisfaction at the weak-hinged prosecution of America's wartime economy. His action spurred the rise of dissention among the key officials of the War Production Board, with the consequence that in February last chief of the War Production Board Donald Nelson requested Ferdinand Everard, director of the same office, to resign. Simultaneously, Donald Nelson announced his intention to appoint Charles Wilson, then head of the aircraft division of the War-Production Board, in place of Everard. The appointment of Wilson was justified on the ground that he was most qualified to supervise the execution of the Government's production plan. After this, a "desk warfare" ensued between Donald Neslson and William Jeffers, chief of the Rubber Control Board. Up to the present, it is believed that no adequate formula has been devised to solve the Nelson-Jeffers disagreement.

Newspaper reports openly hint that President Roosevelt is pre-

paring for a fourth term office. The convention regarding the presidential election shows that it was George Washington who had been twice successively elected as President of the United States. This means that a candidate is generally eligible to contest for two successive terms. But the present Chief Executive, who is enjoying the third term of office, is reportedly desirous of contesting a fourth term. His third-term election was in itself contrary to the generally accepted convention. If he really intends to stand for a fourth-term election, such an intention on his part would be in utter disregard of the long-standing convention. The successive defeats suffered by the United States in its war against Japan have prompted the American people to nurse a grievance against President Roosevelt. Some of them are already airing the views that the next President of the United States must be a man capable of steering the ship of State to the shores of decisive accomplishments. Many prominent politicians and newspapers have already started a campaign of "no fourth term for Franklin D. Roosevelt." Even a few states have boldly come out to manifest such an attitude. It is, therefore, obvious that the political trend in the United States is following a course not wholly satisfactory to the Roosevelt administration.

There are two statutory methods of amending the Constitution of the United States. The first is that a proposed amendment after being approved by Congress should be ratified by each legislature of the state. The second is that a proposed amendment, if it has received the assent of three-fourths of the state legislatures, should be sent to Congress for approval. While the first method has been regarded as the common practice, the second one has never been given due consideration. The *Chicago Tribune* is now agitating for the application of the latter method to limit consitutionally the presidential tenure to eight years. Although it is too early to predict how the political machinery of the United States would operate during the time of the ensuing presidential election, nevertheless it would be quite correct to say that public feeling against the Roosevelt administration is rising steadily, principally on account of its inability to prosecute the war in a much more efficient manner.

There are many capitalists in America who are antagonistic to President Roosevelt, this being particularly the case in Detroit and other industrial centres. They think that the present moment is the most opportune time to pole-axe the "new deal" and the labour solidarity. Hence, they are more interested in consolidating their position at home than lending their energetic support to the prosecution of the war.

The recent coal mine showdown may have been motivated by the deep-rooted labour-capital antagonism. Another factor which deserves note is that a sizable number of American capitalists, in spite of wartime exigency, are maintaining that trade must be carried on as usual; and through such a subterfuge they are undermining the operation of the wartime machinery of the Roosevelt administration. These anti-Roosevelt proponents have many supporters among the members of Congress, and so they are constantly adopting the tactics of "back pull" to embarrass the present administration.

The last off-season Congressional and gubernatorial election has, in a way, resulted in a moral victory of the Republican Party over the Democratic Party. The former has replenished its strength to such an extent that the working majority of the latter, which is the Government Party, has become significantly small. This setback of the Democratic Party can be construed as a popular stricture on the administrative policy of President Roosevelt. The prevailing political situation is such that President Roosevelt has been compelled to seek the support of the Republican Party to secure its statutory approval to his various wartime measures. He can no longer unilaterally carry out his own plans. Of necessity, at times he has to formulate compromise plans to suit the viewpoints of the Republican Party. In other words, the Republican leaders have cornered President Roosevelt with a view to keeping him under restraint. As against this, it must be pointed out that some influential Republican leaders are solidly supporting him working within the pledges given by the party.

Besides the Democratic and Republican political forces in the country, there are a number of minor political groups which prefer either isolationism or alignment with Fascism and Nazism. They have not been able to foster their political strength owing to the enforcement of official control over their activities. It is a fact that they do not exercise a weighty influence on the movement of American politics, and yet their very existence denotes that in the United States there are people who are sincerely conscious of the imperialistic motive of their Government and the United Nations. Then again there are reactionary labour and capital organizations which are bitterly against war and emphatically inclined to better their respective lots by exercising all the means at their command. All these refractory elements jointly form what can be called the anti-war group in the United States.

It is evident that President Roosevelt is faced with a perplexing labour problem. No less than twenty-seven strikes occurred in Ame-

rica in January, 1942, and the figure increased to some 222 in July of the same year. The total number of working days lost was given out as 233,000. The days lost in August and September, 1942, were respectively 266,000 and 309,000. Since then, due to the administration-labour compromise reached for the duration of the war, labour disputes have become less. The latest stand of the coal miners distinctly suggest that the labour population of the United States is not at all willing to submit to the arbitrary economic regulations of the Government. The workers demand that, as they constitute the backbone of the wartime industry, the Government must implement measures to ameliorate their conditions. But the Government finds it difficult to redress all their grievances, because the capitalist class, which forms the top structure of the administration, is not amenable to a broad satisfactory move on the part of Washington. On top of this, the anti-Roosevelt clique is utilizing the labour question as a political issue to discredit the present administration and serve its own ends.

As long as America lacks political unity, it is more than apparent that it will be constantly beset with many problems which would react adversely on the operation of its wartime machinery. The present political trend is not only unsatisfactory to its war efforts, but also is a source of chronic disharmony among the administration and labour and capitalist classes. How America is going to reconcile its internal political differences is a question, the solution of which is dependent on organizing a single-dimensional wartime politics. On this score, the indications are that it is impossible to attain a political unanimity, for there are too many organized elements in active force. Unless home teamwork is thoroughly realized, there is every reason to believe that the United States is fated to experience more severe trials in the future.

—Tadashi Yoshimura (The *Nippon Hyoron*, May, 1943)[1]

1 Tadashi Yoshimura is professor at Waseda University.

BOOK REVIEWS

Sékai ni okéru Nippon-jin (The Japanese in the World). By Shujiro Watanabé. The Keio Shoboh, Tokyo. pp. 410. 5.00 yen.

It is an undeniable fact that when a nation attains its full development it consciously or unconsciously endeavours to handle the affairs of its neighbours. It attempts to do so, because it wishes to stabilize its position as a front-rank nation of the world, paying due attention to the trend of international situations and conditions. It cannot reasonably pursue an isolation policy, for such an attitude on its part is liable to react in a detrimental manner to its acquired status in the comity of world Powers. Since the beginning of the Meiji era, Japan, by fostering a policy of seeking knowledge from abroad, has been steadily consolidating its national power with the object of securing its legitimate voice in the conduct of affairs in this part of the globe. Unfortunately, this object of Japan was not appreciated by third Powers, and as a result, periodic frictions continued to take place, finally culminating in the outbreak of the present war in greater East Asia.

If Japan's object of realizing a greater East Asia harmony is scrutinized dispassionately, it will be seen that such a move is not only in accord with the ideal of regional contiguity, but also is compatible with the current turn in international affairs. In the past, though the far-sighted thinkers and statesmen of this country advocated the need of eliminating the influence of third Powers from East Asia, adverse external conditions and other attendant limitations compelled Japan to put up with alien intervention until it had fully replenished its national strength designed to make its stand as positive as possible. When the Manchurian incident ensued, Japan found it vitally necessary to exert its policy of non-acceptence of alien intervention, and thus it managed to reinforce its national power. After that with the start of the China affair, the Anglo-American nations deliberately began to execute steps to hinder the restoration of Sino-Japanese understanding on an independent footing. On account of this intrusive attitude of Britain and the United States, the present hostilities in greater East

Asia flared up, and Japan is doing its best to retrieve the situation advantageous to the safety and prosperity of all the peoples inhabiting the region.

In sharp contrast to Britain, which nation put into effect an ambitious expansionist policy as far back as the seventeenth century, Japan throughout the Tokugawa period remained a hermit kingdom and took no interest whatsoever in outside affairs. It pursued a cloistered policy not because it was apprehensive of a foreign domination, but because it wanted to remain aloof from the forward drive of other nations. So in peace and national isolation it promoted its solidarity in a unique manner which vitalized its spirit of self-preservation. But when the Western Powers forcibly reopened its doors to international intercourse, it painfully realized that the time had come to readjust its policy of self-preservation in the light of the fast changing situations in the world. Consequently, the Japanese people came to develop a world outlook and began to participate in international affairs for its benefit and that of humanity at large.

At the very dawn of international contacts Japan found it impossible to checkmate the proclivities of third Powers. Hence, it resorted to diplomacy to reinforce its national strength steadily. It formed an alliance with Britain principally to remain in the good book of that country, which was then the foremost world Power. After the last World War, Britain in conjunction with America unilaterally adopted a policy of forsaking its alliance with Japan, and arranged the holding of the Washington Naval Disarmament Conference to deny this country the right of becoming a naval Power in the Far East. In-view of this joint Anglo-American pressure not only the previous Anglo-Japanese alliance came to an end, but also the rise of a three-Power antagonism centring on the Far East became a concrete reality. From that time onward Japan's relations with Britain and the United States began to be strained so much so that the present Pacific show-down eventualized as a foregone conclusion.

Several pioneer thinkers of the Meiji era had predicted the commencement of hostilities in the Far East as a means to settle the question of alien intervention one way or the other. In their books and essays they severely criticized the super-imposed policy of third Powers in the conduct of affairs in East Asia, and maintained the opinion that it was the duty of Japan to redress such an anomalous position by relying on its own national power. Ténshin Okakura, who championed the cause of Oriental resurgence, assailed the propensities of the Western Powers

to dominate the East. The Meiji era statesmen, who were well aware of the harmful effect of alien intervention in the affairs of East Asia, pressed by difficult circumstances had to follow a cautious course. Fortunately enough, the subsequent upheavals in East Asia accelerated the replenishment of Japan's national power, and it ultimately became a recognized world Power. The book under review was written in 1893, that is, fifty years ago. It has been reprinted now to intimate to the reading public that the visionary thinkers and statesmen of Japan of the old order at heart were fully conscious of realizing inter-country homogeneity in this section of the Orient for the purpose of insuring the permament security of Japan and also of East Asia. The author is still alive and has reached the ripe age of eighty-nine.

The volume was published one year before the start of the Sino-Japanese War of 1894–5. The author at that early time advocated the necessity of reorganizing East Asia as an independent sphere—an advocacy which is now on the fair way of realization on account of Japanese supremacy in greater East Asia. When the book was released to the general public, several of the then distinguished personalities, including Count Awa Katsu, Count Shighénobu Ohkuma, Count Tanéomi Soyéjima and Takéshi Inouyé, all progressive statesmen, paid a high tribute to the author for his laudable work. Also newspapers made favourable comments and generally endorsed his viewpoints. It is certainly noteworthy that the book was so warmly received at a time when Japan was literally under the spell of Western modernity. This reception indirectly exposed that the so-called liberalism then prevailing in the country was either superficial or skin deep, and that the real aspiration of this country was keyed to the ideal of spherical harmony.

The book gives a detailed explanation of what can be characterized as the southward advance policy of Japan, which was first propounded and partially executed by Hidéyoshi Toyotomi. It recommends the construction of a greater southern area and takes the Tokugawa régime to task for having adopted a closed-door policy. In the preface, it is argued that after the "black ship" episode, though Japan carried out the Meiji Restoration to march with the drift of the times, the Meiji Government failed to formulate a forward policy, because it became preoccupied in solving various internal problems and questions. That is why it had to acknowledge its inability to recover Saghalien and dispatch an expedition to Korea to bring back the situation there in favour of Japan. Furthermore, it had to take up the attitude of a

bystander in viewing the revolutionary changes that were taking place in the Hawaiian Islands. The author, boldly assailing the "effeminate" diplomacy of the Meiji Government, urges the prosecution of a positive southward drive to organize an expanded safety zone for Japan.

The writer is of the opinion that because in the Tokugawa period politics in Japan followed a static and conservative course, the pioneers of the Meiji era found it difficult to do away with such an established practice all of a sudden. This hesitancy on their part obviously gave birth to a moderate diplomacy, and Japan became a looker-on in the ambitious struggle for supremacy among the international Powers. His submission is that the Meiji Government, ignoring the limitations of physical conditions, ought to have promoted a Pacific policy to organize its expanded zone of security and advancement, just as Britain did by establishing its control over the Suez Canal. Then he goes on to prognosticate that Japan has a mission of its own—a mission which will propel it to shoulder the responsibility of constructing a greater southern sphere in the future. Now that Japan is vigorously engaged in organizing a greater East Asia co-prosperity sphere, his prognostication is about to become an accomplished fact.

The author outlines a plan to consummate the construction of a greater southern sphere. According to him, Japan as a first move must occupy some islands in the south, or alternatively purchase them. After taking this course, it must openly exert its right to penetrate into the south by pointing out to third Powers its geographical propinquity and long-standing racial and cultural relations with that sphere. If the third Powers were to object to this legimiate penetration of Japan, it must, as a final recourse, resort to arms to accomplish its objective. The situation as developed in East Asia leading to the Pacific war, more or less conforms to his planned suggestions. The fundamental difference is that Japan was compelled against its wishes to rise up in arms against Britain, the United States and the Netherlands in order to undertake the construction of the envisioned greater East Asia mutual prosperity sphere as an attempt to insure its self-existence and that of the sphere itself. It did not initiate the present showdown, which was precipitated by the United States and Britain for their fixed policy of encircling Japan—politically, economically and militarily.

Apart from the subject of constructing a greater southern sphere, the volume makes a critical survey of Japan's relations with Europe and America in the early Meiji period. It also deals with Japan's natural

concern with the plight of India in view of the cultural tie that existed in the past. It takes strong exception to British colonial policy and denounces Britain for having perpetuated a capitalist-imperialistic system of exploitation in southeastern Asia. After narrating what is described as "Western menace" in Asia, it asserts that the demoralization of the Orient has been accentuated by the Oriental peoples' habit of "worshipping" the Occidental culture in preference to their own. In consequence, it urges the implementation of measures directed toward accomplishing the revival of Oriental culture. In this respect, it indicates that Japan has a part to play. The present picture of greater East Asia is clear enough that Japan is playing its destined rôle to assist in the cultural regeneration of the southern sphere.

The value of the book lies in the fact that it sincerely exposes the aspiration of the forward-minded section of the Japanese people of the early Meiji era who espoused the cause of southern harmony with Japan as the pivot in a passionate and patriotic manner. It is also refreshing, for the conception of a greater southern sphere as outlined in it, in many points can be likened to the present project of organizing a co-prosperity zone embracing the countries of greater East Asia with Japan as the principal force. Those who are interested in observing the question of southern contiguity from an historical angle, will find in this volume a string of needful background material.

NARA BUNKA (NARA CULTURE). BY M. ISHIDA, Z. TSUJI, S. FUJIKAKE, T. IMAI AND OTHER CO-AUTHORS. The Seibundo Shinkoh-sha, Tokyo. pp. 430. 5.00 yen.

Some time ago the Seibundo Shinkoh-sha undertook the publication of a series of books on Japanese culture and art classified by ages. The book under review is the third of the series dealing with Japanese culture of the Nara period, when the civilization of the nation took an epochal turn with the harmonious assimilation of philosophic conceptions and Buddhist thoughts of India and China. In the Nara period, Japan for the first time made strenuous endeavours to give birth to a new national culture independent of China and India. At this time, the cultural and religious influences of China and India were fairly nationalized with the result that Japan determined to evolve a civilization of its own. The joint authors of this work attempt to suggest that the efforts made by the leaders of Japan in the Nara period find a parallel in the activities of the front-rank men of today, who are earnestly trying to actualize a significant cultural renaissance in this part

of the world.

The book has seventeen chapters. After describing the characteristics of Japanese culture in the Nara period, it goes on to discuss such subjects as the influence of the court on Nara life, the political situation and cultural institutions then existing, the trends of economics and religious thoughts, the enthusiasm for acquiring knowledge and learning, the standard of literature and fine arts including music and dancing, the manners and customs and the relations that were maintained between Japan and other Asiatic countries. The fifteenth and sixteenth chapters contain a long list of books and records of reference, as well as a bibliography of historical works. The concluding section gives a choronological table in respect of the development of Japanese culture, and especially indicates the part played by the Nara art epoch to stimulate the rise of purely national culture, which became an actual fact in the subsequent fuedal age.

It is certainly noteworthy that the book surveys Nara culture from an international perspective with the object of pointing out that just as Japan at that remote time undertook the task of realizing a cultural expansion, so at present it is doing the same thing to bring about a new cultural understanding in greater East Asia. It says that Japan's current cultural enterprises denote the final stage in the fulfilment of its aspirations ardently cherished since the days of Nara evolution. Therefore, it expresses the opinion that Japan's policy of organizing a cultural affinity among the nations of greater East Asia is in accord with its traditional aspirations, which seek to revive the age-old cultural ties in the light of latest conditions.

The authors, in alluding to the contributions of Prince Shohtoku in the Nara period, state that this great reformer desired to construct a new Japan and raise its civilization to the level of that of China. To that end, he found it essential to encourage the absorption of the best of alien cultures and civilizations. Under such an encouragement, Buddhism and Chinese thoughts and arts beneficial to the nation were thoroughly assimilated. After the untimely demise of Prince Shohtoku, his unfinished work was taken up by Prince Naka-no-Oyé, who later became the Emperor Ténji and effected the historic Taika reform. Moreover, he remodelled all Japanese institutions, cultural and political, after those of China under the Tang Dynasty. In this way, he paved the ground for the harmonious inflow of Tang culture into Japan. Under the impact of Tang civilization, Nara culture made a rapid headway, stabilizing the fruition of the subsequent independent

culture of Japan.

According to the book, the shifting of the capital to Nara was partly motivated by the need of establishing an independent centre to guide and direct the cultural intercourse and activity of the nation and partly by the desire to build a cultural seat somewhat resembling Changan, then capital of Tang. That is why the city-planning system instituted at Nara was similar to that of the capital of Tang. But the remarkable point is that the architectural technique manifested at that time, particularly in regard to shrine and temple construction, showed a distinct originality, which was decidedly Japanese in character. This architectural stride initiated the starting point in the cultural independence of Japan.

In the Nara period, active compilation work was undertaken. The *Kojiki*, which deals with ancient matters and legendary accounts, and the *Nihon Shoki*, the first authentic history of old Japan, were compiled at this time. Also the Toh-daiji and the Kokubunji Temples were erected as the outspoken landmarks of Japan's architectural creativity and religious fervour. These two temples which are still extant fittingly expose to what extent Japanese culture had advanced in the Nara period. In addition, the compilation of the *Mannyoshu*, a collection of ancient poems, was undertaken to give a new direction to the growth of indigenous literature. It contains many excellent odes which testify to the development of original Japanese thoughts. Taméiyé Reizén, a famous poet of the Kamakura period, not only speaks highly of the *Mannyoshu*, but also extols it as the only thing that has been "handed down from the age of gods and not from the realm of men."

It was in the Nara period, too, that the ancient name "Yamato" of the country was replaced by the designation "Nippon." This fact alone is evidence enough that Japan during those days had become extremely conscious of creating a culture of its own on an independent footing. Simultaneously, various reforms were carried out to adjust the court life, political and economic relations and the family system. The inviolability and the power of the Throne were clearly laid down and the procedure of using Imperial posthumous names was adopted, besides a judicious attempt was made to centralize the political and economic activities of the nation. In fact, the Throne was made the centre of all national movements. It is, therefore, no wonder that Japan has developed into an emperor-centric country, having its own method of court life and political and economic conceptions.

Prior to the Nara period, there was no written record in the country referring to the Japanese family system. Noting the historiographical tendency of Tang China, Japan in this age compiled a document setting forth the relations governing the family system. Although the document acknowledged that the Japanese family system had been influenced by that of China, it explained that the former was more or less a contemporary of the latter. By way of further amplification, it hinted that the basic structure of the Japanese family system was original, even though it had assimilated a series of continental customs, manners and arrangements. The book under review, in narrating the family system existing in the Nara period, mentions that Japan at that time, by executing several reforms, had stabilized its family structure on an emperor-centric basic—a peculiarity which was not seen in China because of the periodic emergence of dynastic rule. Inasmuch as Japan remained faithful to its Imperial line, it was able to reinforce the fabric of its tennocratic familyism—a characteristic which exemplifies the originality of the basic structure of its family system.

In a way, it is true that Nara culture is a reproduction of Chinese culture of that time. Still, it must be observed that Japan in the Nara period assimilated the culture of the continent in its own way, that is, in consonance with its traditional spirit, national conception and thought. For instance, Japan refused to give countenance to those thoughts and conceptions of China which were found inimical to the preservation of national polity centring on the tradition concerning the national emperorhood. On the other hand, it only absorbed such ideas which facilitated the solidification of national polity and promotion of indigenous culture. In other words, the national consciousness of Japan by that time had become so strong that it only accepted the constructive and progressive experiences of China mainly for the purpose of vitalizing its national life and living. The enforcement of the Taika reform is a case in point.

The book makes an illuminating survey of the contributions made by the court to propagate Nara culture. It stresses that the Throne personally assisted the nation to introduce useful things from abroad and patronized the fostering of art, industry and literature. In this connection, it refers to the treasures preserved at the Shoh-soh-in repository. It then relates the popularity of Mahayana Buddhism in Japan and the harmonious blending of Buddhism with Shintoism as a means to insure religious development conformable to the traditional spirit of the nation. It also depicts a graphic picture of the flourishing

conditions of learning, literature and art, and mentions how the Taiho Ordinance was promulgated to regulate the operation of the university system. Then follows a detailed discourse on Confucianism, Taoism and other philosophies of China, as well as a résumé of the artistic and cultural accomplishments of Japan in the Nara age. Furthermore, such subjects as Japanization of Tang manners and customs, assimilation of Tang type of Buddhism and active intercourse with Tang China are objectively discussed to emphasize the creative merit of this country.

In conclusion, the book opines that Japan, by absorbing the cultures of China, India, Persia and other countries in the Nara period, succeeded in enlarging the fold of national culture to such an extent that the independent evolution of its civilization became more than assured. The elegance of the Heian period was propelled by the cultural force so ably nurtured in the Nara age. The volume is a thoughtful, scholarly treatise on Nara culture and particularly recommendable as a reference document.

Tai-koku to Nippon Bunka (Thailand and Japanese Culture). By Takéshi Yanaghisawa. The Fuji Shobob, Tokyo. pp. 210. 2.00 yen.

The author of this book is a great advocate of the promotion of Japanese culture in southern countries. He has recently been appointed director of the projected Institute of Japanese Culture at Bangkok, which organization is being sponsored to foster closer cultural intercourse between Japan and Thailand. He was formerly connected with the Kokusai Bunka Shinkokai (Society for International Cultural Relations) and is generally considered an able man to undertake cultural assignments. Consequently, it is natural that the book he has penned gives his own ideas regarding the diffusion of Japanese culture in Thailand, besides mentioning the historical relations that existed between the two countries in the past.

At the outset, the author speaks of what he calls "internationalism" of Japanese culture. He says that because Japanese civilization has absorbed the diverse cultures of the East and the West, it has evolved an internationalism of its own which, under properly regulated conditions, can influence the growth of an inter-country harmony in this part of the Orient. He continues that in Japan, besides Shintoism, Buddhism and Christianity, two most powerful religions in the world, exist without any friction whatsoever. This religious tolerance has enabled Japan to admire the religious faiths of other nations. Converse-

ly, it means that Japan has developed an international outlook of life—an outlook which subconsciously impells it to intensify its cultural relations with the countries of greater East Asia.

The writer is of the opinion that, in trying to reinforce cultural contacts, care should be taken to avoid the implementation of any measure construable as an instrument of cultural domination. Japan, in rehabilitating its cultural intercourse with Thailand, should adopt such steps as would voluntarily stimulate the enthusiasm of that country to come into far closer touch with this nation. Hence, he suggests that Japan should pursue an intelligent, mutually beneficial cultural policy toward Thailand. Concurrently, he mentions that Japan's current policy toward Thailand is based on reciprocal understanding, and that cultural alternations that are now being carried out are designed to yield equal benefit to both nations.

The book refers to the sovereign status of Thailand and emphasizes that it, being a Buddhist nation, is by nature inclined to improve its contacts with Japan, which is another Buddhist nation situated at the extreme end of the East. It points out that in modern times, owing to the influence of Britain and France, Thailand developed a tendency of admiring British and French cultures, with the result that it became separated from Japan culturally, though in the pre-Tokugawa period it was closely related to feudal Japan. At present, however, Thailand becoming fully conscious of its place in greater East Asia, has not only discarded its previous "infatuation" for "democratic" culture, but has aligned itself with Japan to usher in a new era of cultural harmony embracing that sphere. This is the reason why Japan and Thailand have automatically come nearer to each other; and in view of this nearness, it has become imperative on either side to follow a "give and take" cultural policy.

It is a matter of common knowledge that the culture of Thailand is entirely Buddhistic. The influence of Occidental culture has not been able to blunt the Oriental spirit of the people, which is now giving its full display to practicalize the consummation of the ideal of co-living and co-prosperity in this part of the world in unison with Japan. Thailand has self-consciously realized that it would be profitable for it to nationalize the experiences and cultural faculties of Japan; or in other words, it signifies that Thailand has no objection in recognizing Japan as the leader nation in greater East Asia. This recognition on its part indicates its sincere desire to seek the available knowledge from Japan.

The author goes on to say that as Thailand is now eager to learn what Japan can offer, it is essential that this country must requisition the services of able scholars, experts and artists to undertake the task of disseminating Japanese culture into Thailand in the manner it desires. It would be a good thing to dispatch a number of young Japanese scholars, artists and cultural enthusiasts to Thailand to study the culture of that country for the benefit of Japan and also for the benefit of Japan-Thai cultural intercourse. It is gratifying to note that the Governments of both nations are not only encouraging mutual cultural alternations, but also have implemented official steps to guide mutual cultural exchange on a durable basis. For the purpose of popularizing Japanese culture in Thailand, the author, among other things, suggests that the Japanese Government in agreement with the Thai Government should invite regular batches of Thai students to Japan to prosecute studies in different branches of learning, art and industry, and that the promotion of the study of the Japanese language in Thailand should be undertaken with a view to introducing Japanese culture in a harmonious manner. He adds that the present efforts of both Governments are being directed along these lines.

The book throughout lays stress on the common religious tie to assert that a Japan-Thai cultural unanimity is possible on this score alone. It maintains that since in the past Japan-Thai relations were smooth and close, there is no reason why such a harmony should not be revived at this time, when greater East Asia is witnessing the reappearance of traditional inter-country homogeneity. Also it quotes the Japan-Thai Cultural Agreement to affirm that cultural alternation between the two countries has now been put on a stipulated foundation. The book gives a sideview of what can be called the present "cultural diplomacy" of Japan.

CHRONICLE OF CURRENT EVENTS

April 21 Vice-Admiral Tamon Yamaguchi is posthumously decorated with the First Class Order of the Golden Kite and First Class Order of the Rising Sun. In a battle in the eastern Pacific in June, 1942, the late vice-admiral embraced the watery grave when the warship he was commanding was fatally hit. After ordering his officers and men to take to lifeboats, he and the vice-commander shared the fate of the ship. Vice-Admiral Yamaguchi was the commander of the Japanese Navy air force which carried out the daring raid on Pearl Harbour on the first day of the war.

April 22 A joint statement confirming the need of strengthening the co-operative relations between Japan and French Indo-China is issued at Hanoi by Mr. Kazuo Aoki, Minister for Greater East Asia Affairs, who is on a visit there, and Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General of French Indo-China, following their several interviews.

Mr. Fumio Goto, director-general of the National Service Association, is promoted to its vice-presidency succeeding Lieutenant-General Kisaburo Ando, who has been appointed Home Minister. Mr. Goto concurrently holds the presidency of the Youth Corps of the association.

Mr. Toshitatsu Karasawa is appointed Home Vice-Minister, Mr. Kingo Machimura, Governor of Toyama Prefecture, is made Director of the Police Affairs Bureau of the Home Ministry, and Mr. Yoshitomo Susukida, Governor of Kagoshima Prefecture, is promoted to the post of Chief of the Metropolitan Police Board and Mr. Goro Murata, Governor of Gumma Prefecture, is appointed Vice-President of the Board of Information.

April 23 The Japanese expeditionary forces in north China on the midnight of April 20 started a large-scale annihilating campaign against the Chungking 24th Group Army numbering about 82,000, entrenched in the mountain fastness of the Taihang Range near the Shansi, Hopei and Honan provincial borders, it is announced.

Viscount Nagakaghé Okabé, member of the House of Peers, is invested with the office of Education Minister by His Majesty the Emperor. He succeeds Dr. Kunihiko Hashida who is accorded the title of professor emeritus of the Tokyo Imeprial University. Premier Hidéki Tohjo resigns the concurrent post of Education Minister.

April 24 Their Majesties the Emperor and the Empress pay homage at the Yasukuni Shrine to the newly-enshrined 19,987 souls of the gallant war dead on the second day of the Extraordinary Grand Yasukuni Shrine Festival.

General Sun Tien-ying, commander of Chungking's newly organized 5th Army of the 24th Group Army,

surrenders to a certain Japanese unit operating in the Taihang mountains and later he joins the peace movement of the Nanking Government.

Linchi, an important Chungking stronghold situated in northern Honan Province, is captured by Japanese forces operating along the Peking-Hankow Railway.

April 25 A joint Japan-Thailand *communiqué* is issued following a series of consultations carried on between the Minister for Greater East Asia Affairs Kazuo Aoki, since his arrival in Bangkok on April 22, and Premier Phibul Songgram, Foreign Minister W. Wicht Wathakan and other high officials of the Thai Government.

The United States aircraft-carrier *Ranger*, 14,500 tons, is sunk by German submarines, it is announced by the *Fuehrer*'s Headquarters in a special *communiqué*.

April 26 The Nanking Government presents the newly created Grand Order of the Tung Kuang to His Majesty the Emperor of Japan through its Foreign Minister Chu Min-yi.

Japanese Army air units carried out large-scale bombing operations on Lingling Airfield on April 24 and shot down three enemy planes, it is revealed. Another unit on the same day raided Kienow Airfield in Fukien Province, causing severe damage to military establishments.

The large-scale campaign of annihilation started on the midnight of April 20 by the Japanese expeditionary forces in north China against the Chungking 24th Group Army has nearly ended, it is disclosd. In the campaign, besides Sun Tien-ying, commander of the Fifth Army, Hou Yu-yang, commander of the guerilla forces of the 40th Army, Wu Suiting, commander of the 24th Division, and other high officers were captured, while Hu Chang-ching, commander of the 45th Division, was killed.

"The Soviet Government will sever diplomatic relations with the Polish Government," declares Soviet Foreign Commissar Molotov to Polish Ambassador Romer to Moscow, according to a Moscow broadcast.

April 27 Due to the outbreak of the war, a number of foreign-born Japanese living or studying in this country and the families remaining here of those Japanese who are either interned or detained in enemy countries or residing in foreign countries which have severed diplomatic relations with Japan have come to feel financial difficulties because of the suspension of remittances from abroad. The Foreign Office has decided to extend them relief measures defraying ¥2,000,000 which was appropriated at the last Diet session.

Standley Melbourne Bruce, Australian High Commissioner in London, in a speech on the "Anzacs Day" at the Savoy Hotel, London, stresses the acuteness of the situation in the Pacific.

General Yeh Peng, War Minister of the Nanking Government, General Sun Liang-cheng, General Hu Yu-wei and sixteen other high officers of the Nanking Army arrive in Tokyo to inspect various conditions in Japan.

The Vichy Government approves the steps taken by the Japanese authorities against the crews of American planes who bombed non-

military targets in Tokyo last year. It also announces that anti-Axis airmen who carry out inhuman raids on France in the future will be treated in the same manner as adopted by Japan.

April 28 The following announcement is issued by the Imperial Headquarters: Japanese Navy air forces attacked Funafuti Island in the Ellice Group on April 23 and inflicted severe damages on enemy military equipment. All Japanese planes returned safely after the attack. On April 24, Japanese Navy air forces shot down six enemy fighter planes in an air battle fought over Gatukai Island of the Solomons. Japanese forces suffered no damage.

Another Japanese hospital ship, *Buenos Aires Maru*, while navigating in the South China Sea was attacked by an enemy submarine with a torpedo, it is made known.

The appointment of Mr. Masayuki Tani until recently Foreign Minister as Ambassador to Nanking is announced by the Government. The investiture is held at the Imperial Palace.

April 29 Cultural decorations are granted to seven of the nation's foremost scholars, scientists and artists. The persons thus honoured are: Dr. Chuta Ito, professor emeritus of the Tokyo Imperial University, and an authority on Oriental architecture; Dr. Umétaro Suzuki, professor emeritus at the same university and an authority on vitamins and dietetics; Dr. Yasuhiko Asahi professor emeritus of the same university and an authority on the pharmacopœia of Kampo medicine; Dr. Hidéki Yugawa, professor at Kyoto Imperial University and Tokyo Imperial University and an authority on cosmic rays and discoverer of the Yugawa particle; Mr. Iichiro Tokutomi, veteran journalist; Dr. Yujiro Miyaké, publicist and pioneer in the movement to preserve national culture; and Mr. Yéisaku Wada, noted oil painter.

The Greater East Asia Affairs Ministry announces the reorganization of the South Manchuria Railway Company so as to make it fit for the wartime situation.

April 30 Fifty Japanese nationals have already died in internment camps in the United States and two of them committed suicide, the Foreign Office reveals on the basis of information received from the International Red Cross Society.

May 1 The following announcement is issued by the Imperial Headquarters: Japanese Army forces have been conducting operations since the middle part of April against the Chiang Kai-shek 24th Group Army, numbering about 80,000, entrenched on the Shansi-Honan provincial border, and the Chinese Communist troops, numbering about 15,000, active on the Shansi-Chahar-Hopei provincial border. The enemy troops have thus been crushed at every corner. The composite results realized by the Japanese forces up to April 28 follow: (1) Damage done to the enemy: About 5,000 dead bodies were abandoned and about 7,600 taken prisoners, from Sun Tien-ying, commander of the newly-organized 5th Army. The main war trophies consisted of nineteen guns of various kinds, about 200 heavy and light machine-guns and about 4,000 rifles. (2) Damage to Japanese side: ninety-six were killed in action.

The Imperial Headquarters says that Japanese air forces unleashing surprise attacks on a unit of the American air force assembled at Yunnan-fu airfield on April 26 and 28, obtained the following results: (1) enemy planes shot down: five; (2) enemy planes destroyed or set afire on ground: forty-one; and (3) military facilities bombed: two places. Japanese losses: one plane self-blasted and one not yet returned.

The following *communiqué* is issued by the Imperial Headquarters: Submarines of the Japanese Navy during the latter part of April torpedoed and sank two enemy transports, one of 12,000-ton class and the other of 6,000-ton class, in southwestern Pacific waters.

May 3 The Vichy Government issues a statement on America's severance of diplomatic relations with Martinique Island to the following effect: "The United States used economic pressure and threatened the authorities of Martinique Island in an attempt to make them revolt against the home Government, but seeing that the loyalty of the island to Chief of State Philippe Petain could not be affected, America, in disappointment, resorted to such a step."

The Cabinet approves three more plans for the strengthening of the nation's fighting power. They are: (1) 1943 industrial productivity expansion plan; (2) 1943 electric power mobilization plan; and (3) plan for the enforcement of national mobilization. The ordinances implementing these plans are to be shortly promulgated. These are supplementary to the two plans adopted by the Cabinet on April 30 on (1) 1943 material mobilization and (2) transit mobilization.

The actual enforcement of the strike of 450,000 soft coal miners in the United States is postponed for fifteen days, during which time negotiations would be conducted with the Government to reach an agreement with the operators on a new contract.

According to the Imperial Headquarters, submarines of the Japanese Navy sank one oil tanker (12,000-ton class) in the southwestern Pacific late in April, and since May 1, realized the following additional results. Sank one transport (12,000-ton class) and one freighter (8,000-ton class). Japanese Navy Air units raiding Port Darwin on May 2, inflicted heavy damages on the enemy military establishments and, in addition, shot down twenty-one enemy fighter planes. No damage was suffered on Japanese side.

May 4 In order to assure close contact with the Army and Navy, the Technical Affairs Board and other related Government offices in the efficient utilization of the various mineral and industrial resources of the south, the Commerce and Industry Ministry establishes and East Asia Resources Utilization Council to function under its jurisdiction.

May 6 The arrival in Manila on May 5 of Premier General Hidéki Tohjo for the purpose of inspecting the military situation and conditions in the military administration, as well as of holding a frank exchange of views with Mr. Jorge B. Vargas, chief of the executive commission at Manila, is announced by the

Board of Information. Premier Tohjo in the course of a statement, says: "It is my earnest expectations that the whole people of the Philippines, appreciating anew the real intentions of Japan, as well as the mission of the Philippines and bearing in mind the honour and responsibility of participating in the war, will be united as one man, and that independence of the Philippines will be consummated at the earliest possible time."

"The whole material and spiritual resources of the Philippines will be placed at the disposal of Japan for the victorious prosecution and consummation of the war," declares Jorge B. Vargas, chief of the Philippine executive commission, before an assemblage of 300,000 enthusiastic Filipinos at Manila, including representatives from twenty-six provinces to welcome Premier Tohjo to the Philippines.

May 7 The unfair attitude adopted by the Peruvian Government toward the resident Japanese, manifested in the expropriation of their enterprises in Peru, is strongly assailed by Mr. Tomokazu Hori, spokesman of the Board of Information, at the regular interview with foreign correspondents.

May 8 Renewing their operations on May 5 in the Hupeh-Hunan area, Japanese Army forces in central China completely occupy Anhsiang, important stronghold of the Chungking forces in the north of Tungting Lake in Hunan Province.

An Independence Preparatory Committee to make arrangements for Burma to become independent according to the principle enunciated by Japan is organized at Rangoon with Dr. Ba Maw, chief civil administrator, as chairman. The committee consists of twenty-two members.

The *Fuehrer*'s Headquarters announces that on May 7 Axis forces were deployed from Tunis and Bizerta.

Having accomplished the object of his visit to the Philippines, Premier Hidéki Tohjo arrives at Fukuoka *en route* to Tokyo *via* Formosa, where he conferred with Governor-General Kiyoshi Haségawa and commander of the Japanese Army Rikichi Ando.

May 10 The following announcement is issued by the Imperial Headquarters: Japanese Army forces at 7 p.m. on May 8 penetrated into Buthidaung in the upper reaches of the Mayu River and after severe fighting occupied it. A mopping-up operation is now going on.

An enemy submarine shelled a pasture in the vicinity of Horobétsu village in Hokkaido at 11:40 p.m. on May 9 with no damage done to the place, according to a notification of the Northern Army Headquarters.

May 11 Prime Minister Winston Churchill arrives at Washington accompanied by leaders of the British Army, Navy and air forces to discuss war strategies following the virtual completion of the Tunisia campaign.

Crack units of Japanese forces advanced along the coast of the Bay of Bengal and occupied Alaythangyaw, an important point, it is revealed in a *communiqué*.

May 12 A new system for permitting the people of Korea and Formosa to volunteer in the Japanese Navy is approved by the Government.

The western Hopei operation, during which the Japanese forces encircled 20,000 Chinese Communist troops operating in Hopei, Shansi and Chahar provinces, was completed on May 11 with the enemy forces and military facilities thoroughly decimated, it is officially said.

May 13 The newly appointed Nanking Ambassador to Japan, Tsai Pei, arrives in Tokyo.

Axis forces which had been continuing stubborn resistance on the southern Tunisian front finally suspend fighting.

May 14 The following statement is made by the Imperial Headquarters: "On May 12 powerful American forces started landing on Attu Island of the Aleutian Group. The Japanese forces defending the island attacked the raiders and a severe battle is now going on."

May 15 Informations disclosed today show that Japanese Navy air units attacked the enemy military establishments at Merauke, New Guinea, on May 11 and those on Guadalcanal Island on May 14 and inflicted considerable damages on them. Also Japanese air units in an aerial combat over Russell Islands on May 13 shot down thirty-eight enemy fighter planes. Japanese losses consisted of two planes having not yet returned.

Kungan, a stronghold of Chungking's 10th Army Corps located fifty kilometres northwest of Shihshou in Hunan Province, was reduced on May 14 in what has been termed the summer offensive campaign by the Japenese military authorities in China.

Dr. Hiroshi Shimomura, member of the House of Peers, is chosen president of the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan, with the resignation of Mr. Shichiro Komori, whose term of office has expired.

May 17 The surrender of General Chungking's Pang Ping-hsun, commander of 24th Army Corps in north China, to the Japanese forces to participate in the peace movement sponsored by the Nanking Government is announced by the Imperial Headquarters.

May 18 The occupation of Maungdaw, Burma, is announced by the Imperial Headquarters, which also makes public the war results in the campaign against the British forces in the Arakan area. The announcement follows: (1) The Japanese Army units at 2 p.m. on May 14 occupied Maungdaw, the enemy's key position, on the bank of the Naaf River on the India-Burma border. Preparations are going forward for operations which are to follow. (2) The composite military results obtained in the campaign in the area of Arakan from the latter part of December last year when it started till May 10 follow: (A) Bodies left behind by the enemy—6,414. (They are limited to those recovered and buried by Japanese forces). (B) Prisoners taken—574, including a fairly large number of British troops. (C) Enemy planes shot down—327, including 118 which were downed by guns on the ground. Enemy planes destroyed and set ablaze—225. (D) Guns of various sorts—207. (E) Heavy machine-guns—459. (F) Rifles and revolvers—4,897. (G) Tanks and armoured cars—eighty-three. (H) Motor-trucks

—255. (I) Merchant vessels sunk or damaged—thirty-nine. There were sixteen 1,000-ton class vessels among them. In addition there were large quantities of ammunition, food, clothing and implements. (3) Japanese losses in the present campaign were 714 killed, 1,364 wounded, and forty-eight planes.

The formal signing of the detailed arrangements for the carrying out of the retrocession of the exclusive French Concessions in China takes place at the Nanking Foreign Office.

May 19 The Imperial Headquarters issues the following *communiqué*: The number of hospital ships of the Japanese Army, which were attacked by American planes or submarines since the beginning of the present year to the end of April, totalled seven, and the attacks made were nine. Of these seven ships, three, namely, the *Arabia Maru*, the *Ural Maru* and the *Buenos Aires Maru* were damaged, resulting in casualties in dead and wounded.

The Japanese Government has filed a strong protest with the Governments of the United States and Britain in view of repeated attacks on Japanese hospital ships, declares Mr. Tomokazu Hori, spokesman of the Board of Information, in an official statement.

May 20 The *Arabia Maru*, Japanese hospital ship, was attacked by an American Boeing bomber at 11:35 a.m. on May 19, when she was sailing in the sea off the northern end of New Ireland, north of Rabaul, it is revealed. The *Arabia Maru* was bombed at the port of Rangoon by an American plane on January 4 and this is the second time that she has been attacked by an American plane.

DOCUMENTARY MATERIAL

MONETARY PACT BETWEEN JAPAN AND GERMARY SIGNED, JUNE 8, 1943

A monetary pact was signed on June 8, 1943, between the Yokohama Specie Bank and the German East Asiatic Bank on the basis of the Economic Agreement between Japan and Germany concluded on January 20, 1943.

(1) *Text of Agreement, January 20, 1943*

The Imperial Government of Japan and
The Government of Germany,

In order to assist mutually with total economic strength in the present war for the construction of the new order in Greater East Asia and Europe and to realize after the conclusion of the war in their victory the new order to secure co-existence and co-prosperity of the peoples concerned by a plan of extensive construction in their respective economic spheres, having decided to render still closer the economic co-operation between them,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1 Japan and Germany shall accelerate and prosecute with all their power the exchange of economic goods and services in all branches between their economic spheres.

They shall mutually assist in the procurement of materials and in the installation of equipment and effect close technical co-operation.

Article 2 Japan and Germany shall effect close financial co-operation to facilitate payment arising from the enforcement of the provisions in the preceding article.

Article 3 Japan and Germany shall maintain close contact to make more effective their co-operation regarding the prosecution of their economic policies.

The Governments of the two countries shall make committees, appointed specially for the purpose, to pay constant attention to the development of economic relations between the two countries.

Article 4 The competent authorities of the two countries shall make agreement concerning necessary details for the enforcement of the present agreement.

Article 5 The present agreement shall come into effect from the day of its signature and shall remain valid for the same duration as the Tripartite Pact between Japan, Germany and Italy of September 27 of the fifteenth year of Showa, or September 27, 1940.

(2) *Statement by Finance Vice-Minister Taniguchi*

On January 20 this year an agreement for economic co-operation and subsidiary arrangements were concluded between the Reich and Imperial

Governments. The signing of a banking agreement between the German East Asiatic Bank and the Yokohama Specie Bank today puts a finishing touch to the previous accord, a matter for congratulation.

Payments between Germany and Japan have been settled without a hitch, but the new agreement will provide a definite formula for smooth direct settlement between the yen and the mark.

By means of the new agreement, the foreign payment settlements of the greater East Asia sphere will be expedited and placed on a definite basis. Closer monetary relations between Germany and Japan will be made possible, and this will further promote economic co-operation and exchange of technique between the two countries.

(3) *Statement by President Kashiwaghi of the Yokohama Specie Bank*

Negotiations had been going forward between the Yokohama Specie Bank and the German East Asiatic Bank concerning payments between the two countries and, with the consent of the two Governments, an agreement was concluded today. By this agreement the currency of the other can be obtained by each of the banks under close co-operation between them.

In order to assure the smooth enforcement of the new agreement, a new German East Asiatic Bank has been established in Berlin and its branch opened in Tokyo. I am very glad that the economic relations between the two countries will be drawn closer than ever before by the operation of the new agreement.

I wish on this occasion to render my deep appreciation to the German Economic Mission headed by Dr. Helmuth Wohlthat for their good offices for the conclusion of the agreement.

PREMIER TOHJO'S ADDRESS TO THE EIGHTY-SECOND SESSION OF THE DIET, JUNE 16, 1943

I am profoundly moved by the most gracious Rescript which His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to grant us specially at the opening ceremony of the Diet today. In loyal obedience to the August Will of our Sovereign, it is my firm intention, together with you, gentlemen, to exert our utmost efforts in the performance of our important wartime duties and for a speedy attainment of the object of war, and thereby set His Majesty's mind at rest.

A year and a half have elapsed since the outbreak of the war of greater East Asia. Under the August Virtue of His Imperial Majesty, the officers and men of the Imperial forces have occupied and are holding fast wide battle areas. They are now extending the war result by destroying the enemy, fighting against diseases, enduring extremes of heat and cold, braving wind and storm, and overcoming all kinds of difficulties. With you I wish to give our heartfelt thanks to the insuperably loyal and brave officers and men for their constant toils, as well as their skillful planning and gallant fighting.

To achieve these victories, many a brave fighting man as a shield for the Sovereign has perished on the battle-field and is now enshrined as a guardian diety of our land. Especially the sublime death in action of the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, on the foremost front in the south, and the tragic end of Commander Yasuyo Yamazaki and the officers and men under him on the Island of Attu, have strongly moved the hearts of our people.

Thinking of the many loyal and brave officers and men, who sacrificed themselves for the eternal cause of loyalty and patriotism, and who have performed such heroic deeds, there is none among the entire people of Japan who will not resolutely rise to follow in the footsteps of these heroes. None of us people will fail to strengthen anew his determination not to cease fighting until the enemy is completely defeated. Only because there are such heroes and those that follow them, are we assured of the final victory in the present war.

Recalling together with you the great and distinguished services of the late Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto and other loyal and brave officers and men who died, I wish to express our sincere sorrow and to pledge at the same time that we shall dedicate ourselves to the task of defeating our enemies and thus answer the loyal spirits of these fallen heroes.

I wish also at this opportunity to pray with you, gentlemen, for the speedy recovery of the wounded and sick officers and men, and the early arrival of the day when they will see service again. On the other hand, I wish to tender the expression of our heartfelt sympathy to the families of those who have died on the battle-field.

Now under the August Virtue of His Imperial Majesty our strategic position of sure victory in greater East Asia is being strengthened day by day, with vast resources of the region being rapidly utilized for our fighting power. This development on our part in greater East Asia is one that seals the fate of our enemies. Alarmed by the rapidity of the development of our position, the United States and Great Britain are attempting to check or obstruct it at all costs. They are increasingly showing signs of making counter-offensives by mobilizing their entire material force which is their sole reliance. But these are merely usual things which Japan has naturally foreseen.

Seizing the opportunity of such counter-offensives of the enemies, the Imperial forces are meeting them wherever they come. Our forces are not only inflicting telling blows on them, but also are developing new methods to defeat them. In fact, the Imperial forces are now carrying out grand-scale operations in China, in the region along the Burmese-Indian frontier, and in the Pacific to deal increasingly servere blows to the enemy.

Thus the war situation becomes increasingly tense and the battles which repeatedly take place more grim and terrific. The time has just arrived when the 100,000,000 of our people, firmly holding the position of sure victory, should fully demonstrate the real merit of their spirit of loyalty and patriotism with an inflexible faith in ultimate victory that grows as national dangers increase—a strong point in the tradition of our nation.

In the present circumstances such as described above, let us not overlook the painful and precarious situation which confronts the Anglo-Saxon countries, and which they are trying by all means to hide. Our nation will fight out this war of will power and win this war of perseverance by putting forth all our efforts until that day when our adversaries are brought to submission.

The present trend in greater East Asia reveals that the confidence of the countries and peoples of this region in Japan, as well as their sincere and voluntary co-operation with us for the successful prosecution of the war, is becoming stronger day by day. Heaving rcently visited China, Manchoukuo and the Philippines, and having had opportunities to witness personally the actual conditions on the spot and to carry on frank exchanges of views and opinions with principal leaders there, I have been further strengthened in my conviction regarding this point.

It goes without saying that it is Japan's immutable policy to free greater East Asia permanently from the age-long Anglo-Saxon domination and restore this region to its natural and proper condition. The various measures which Japan has taken have all been in perfect consistency with this fundamental policy. With the passing of a year and a half since the outbreak of the war, the entire peoples of greater East Asia, thoroughly understanding the real intention of Japan, are fully convinced that there cannot be emancipation of greater East Asia without complete victory of Japan, and that there can be no happiness for them without the inauguration of a new era in greater East Asia. This is indeed a matter for congratulation for the whole of greater East Asia.

In view of such a situation, the Government, in response to the enthusiastic co-operation of these peoples, are considering at this time the initiation of further measures. Let me state frankly the views of the Goernment on the principal points.

As for Manchoukuo, that country regards Japan as a kindred nation and, with His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo personally setting examples to his people, the co-operation of the whole nation in complete unity with Japan in both material and spiritual spheres is very great. The cordiality of the relations that bind Japan and Manchoukuo leave nothing to be desired. Japan intends to respond increasingly to this trust of Manchoukuo and to put forth more and more effort for the latter's steady development.

As for China, the Government and people, under the spirited guidance of President Wang Ching-wei, have heartily responded to our sincere attitude and are co-operating with us in the spirit of the Sino-Japanese Joint Declaration, marching steadily forward toward the attainment of the common objective. China, which has suffered for a hundred long years owing to the ambitions of the Anglo-Saxon countries for world domination, is at last free. She is now striving hard to strengthen herself; and by joining forces with Japan, she is ready to contribute her enormous powers as a completely independent nation toward the establishment of a new era in greater East Asia.

Thus the ideal of China for the Chinese, for the realization of which the Chinese people have aspired for many decades past, is being steadily accomplished. The fact that of late a number of influential leaders like Generals Pang Ping-hsun, Sun Tien-ying, and Jung Tzu-heng are, one after another, leaving the Chungking régime to join President Wang is a natural development attendant upon the rebirth of China. Such a vigorous rise and development of China is indeed a source of genuine gratification for China herself, as well as for Asia and the entire world.

On our part, we heartily felicitate the rise of China, and we are determined more than ever to assist her by all means available . In this spirit we intend to make fundamental revisions in the Treaty between Japan and China with a view to enhancing further the active co-operation between the two countries.

Turning to Thailand, we find that nation, having discarded all her intricate relations of long standing with the United States and Great Britain, has bravely joined fate with Japan. Under the leadership of Prime Minister Pibul Songgram she is marching valiantly and vigorously forward, surmounting numerous difficulties in the way, for which I wish to pay my profound respects. In promoting closer collaboration with Thailand, we are firmly resolved to extend her our utmost co-operation in military, economic and political fields. Furthermore, I wish to declare here that Japan, considering the age-old aspiration of the Thai nation, and being solicitous of the further advancement of that country, is prepared to afford her new co-operation.

As regards Burma, we received in our capital, as you know, Chief Administrator Dr. Ba Maw in March of this year to whom I conveyed the decision of our Government. That we could see clearly the earnest determination of the chief administrator and other leaders in regard to the independence of Burma and their co-operation to prosecute successfully the present war is a fact of which you gentlemen are well aware. It is gratifying to note that the Preparatory Commission for Independence was organized on May 8th, and the necessary preparations for independence are steadily progressing. It is my confident expectation that these preparations will be completed in a very short time and the glorious day of historic importance will soon arrive.

With regard to the Philippines, Mr. Jorge Vargas, Chairman of the Executive Commission, and other leaders are earnestly devoting their best efforts toward the reconstruction of their nation, as well as toward the co-operation with Japan for the prosecution of the war, while the people in general who have come to understand our true intentions are extending us positive service. Our attitude regarding the independence of the Philippines has already been clarified in our repeated pronouncements in the past. At this juncture, we wish to go a step further and declare that we will accord the honour of independence to the Philippines in the course of the current year.

The people of the Philippines who, toiling under the crafty American

rule have long been vainly chasing after the mirage of independence, are now to attain their long-cherished aspiration within less than two years of the outbreak of the present war. We can well imagine the feeling of gratification on the part of the Filipino people. This is indeed a matter for sincere congratulation for the Philippines in particular and greater East Asia in general.

The populations in Malai, Sumatra, Djawa, Borneo, Celebes and other places under Japanese military administrations are assiduously extending their co-operation toward Japan. Even in the midst of war, they have been liberated and accorded educational and cultural blessings under the sympathetic guidance of the Japanese authorities, so that they are now enjoying a life of hope and happiness never experienced in the past. It is, I believe, a matter of hearty congratulation for the Indonesian people.

It is our intention to go further and, in pursuance of the aspirations of the natives, to take measures step by step envisaging the participation of the native populations in government to the extent commensurate with the degree of their ability in the course of the year. In particular, we intend to realize this state of affairs as early as possible in Djawa in view of the advanced conditions of the island and in response to the desire of the people there.

As for French Indo-China, the French authorities there are doing well under a rather complicated and difficult situation. Japan intends to effect ever closer co-operation with French Indo-China in accordance with the Japanese-French Protocol concerning the joint defence of French Indo-China.

In this way, the great ideal, which inspired the founding of the Japanese Empire, that all countries and peoples should enjoy peace and security, is being steadily realized throughout the region of greater East Asia. A brilliant dawn has thus broken over the peoples in this quarter of the globe who have suffered for many years from the exploitation of other countries.

In contrast with the steady and vigorous development achieved by all the countries and peoples of Asia, India is still going through a terrible ordeal in the process of attaining complete independence under Britain's ruthless oppression. For this plight of India I feel at once sympathy and indignation. Japan is firmly resolved to exhaust all means in order to help expel and eliminate from India Anglo-Saxon influences which are the enemy of the Indian people, and enable India to attain full independence in a true sense of the term. I confidently look to the day, which I trust will soon come, when the ardent and wide-spread desires of the Indian people are fulfilled and they regain freedom and prosperity.

Turning to the European situation, we see that Germany, Italy and their Allies are marching ahead toward ultimate victory and tightening their alignment with Japan ever more closely. I firmly believe in the success of the magnificent prosecution of the war by Germany, Italy and their Allies, by virtue of their impregnable position which has already been secured and the inflexible leadership which is assured of victory. Japan pledges to fight it through to the common victory, shoulder to shoulder with Germany, Italy and their Allies, by drawing closer together and mutually extending aid and

assistance.

Our enemies, the Anglo-Saxon countries, are making the end justify the means. They are disturbing peace everywhere in the world, endeavouring to force neutral Powers into the war. After they have induced other nations into their war, they make it a point to let the latter bear the brunt of fighting, avoiding sacrifices on their part as much as possible. Once, however, the situation takes an adverse turn, they do not hesitate to forsake their allies, disregarding their past pledges and promises.

They used to profess their stand for the protection of the independence of smaller States. But they have now made a complete *volte face*, advocating hegemony by great Powers. They have no scruples. Nor are they ashamed to seek ease and comfort for themselves at the sacrifice of others. I take this opportunity to pay my respects to those nations who firmly maintain their neutrality in the face of Anglo-American intrigues. Amicable relations are being maintained between Japan and those countries. It is hoped that these friendly bonds will be drawn still closer.

The situation at home and abroad is certainly not without difficulties. Under the current situation, the 100,000,000 people of Japan have renewed their will to fight it out in order to discharge their duties as worthy subjects of His Imperial Majesty. They have renewed their pledge to prosecute the war with all their might to a successful conclusion, by sharing in the determination of the officers and men of the gallant Imperial forces on the battle-eld.

At this important juncture, the Government are seeing to it that this renewed pledge is fully carried out. In order to prosecute this great war to a glorious termination, by winning victories on the battle-field and succeeding in construction, the Government are determined to surmount all obstacles whether at home or abroad. Fortunately, our industrial production has been remarkably imporved and expanded since the latter part of last year. The Government will reinforce further the war structure with whole-hearted co-operation of the people and concentrate all efforts of the nation on the augmentation of fighting power.

It is for this purpose that the Government have petitioned the Throne to convoke the present extraordinary session of the Diet and submitted budget and bills relating to the re-adjustment of enterprises and emergency increase in the production of food.

The proposed re-adjustment of enterprises is intended to make the entire nation contribute to the augmentation of fighting power, by extending the principle of the past re-adjustment of enterprises and executing a thorough-going re-adjustment in every department of industry. Concerted efforts of the entire nation is absolutely necessary for a smooth execution of this plan. All the people are urged, therefore, to appreciate the Government's intentions and co-operate with the Government positively, by completing the re-adjustment as soon as possible and placing the right man in the right place so as to enable each to give full play to his abilities. The measure under contemplation will entail defrayment of several billions of yen. The bill for disposing

of the fund for the re-adjustment of enterprises has been specially submitted to the Diet for the purpose of dealing with this fund to be defrayed. The entire Japanese people who have already been endeavouring to increase savings and economize consumption are requested to redouble their efforts to check the floating purchasing power and preserve the national economic order.

It is hardly necessary to mention that the Government are taking all possible measures with regard to food which is necessary for safeguarding the national livelihood during wartime. At the present stage of the war, however, particularly strenuous efforts must be put forth for attaining self-supply and self-sufficiency in food, by paying consideration to all contingencies. In line with this policy, the Government intend to effect an epochal increase in the production of rice, barley, wheat, potatoes and other foodstuffs with a view to placing the matter of food supplies in the most reassuring position in these critical times.

While conducting administration in a most efficient manner, the Government intend to march forward toward final victory by suspending or abandoning all activities having no direct bearing upon the prosecution of war and mobilizing both officials and people for war production. It is in line with this policy that the Government have decided not to hold the elections for the prefectural assemblies this year and have submitted a bill relating to it.

It is my earnest desire that you gentlemen, understanding the Government's intentions I have just stated, will deliberate over and speedily approve the budget and the bills submitted by the Government.

Published by Katsuji Inahara, The Foreign Affairs Association of Japan, 556–7 The Osaka Building, Hibiya Park, Tokyo. Printed by K. Kosakai, the Kenkyusha, 2 Kaguracho 1-chome, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Size Regulation: *Special Permit No. 81*
Printers' Association: *Tokyo No. 16*

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Etc., etc.

RADIO TOKYO

News Broadcasts from Tokyo

(1) For Pacific Coast of North America

Tokyo..... 1:30— 3:30 a.m.
San Francisco 8:30—10:30 a.m.

JZI 9,535 kc/s., 31.46 m.
JLG2 9,505 kc/s., 31.57 m.

A.M.
1:30—News in English
3:00—News in English
3:15—News in Nipponese
3:30—Close Down

(2) For Southwestern Asia

Tokyo.....1:30— 3:45 a.m.
Iran .....8:00—10:15 p.m.
Arabia, Iraq...7:30— 9:45 p.m.
Turkey .....6:30— 8:45 p.m.

JZJ 11,800 kc/s., 25.42 m.
JLT2 9,645 kc/s., 31.10 m.

A.M.
1:30—News in French
2:30—News in Arabic
2:30—News in Iranian (Tues., Thurs. & Sat.) or in Turkish (Sun., Wed. & Fri.)
2:50—News in English
3:15—News in Nipponese
3:45—Close Down

(3) For Europe

Tokyo .....4:00— 7:30 a.m.
London, Paris 7:00—10:30 p.m.
Berlin, Rome...8:00—11:30 p.m.
Moscow 10:00..p.m.— 1:30 a.m.

JVW 7,257.5 kc/s., 41.34 m.
JLG2 9,505 kc/s., 31.57 m.

A.M.
4:00—News in English
4:30—News in German
5:00—News in Nipponese
5:30—News in Italian
6:00—News in French
6:30—News in Dutch
6:40—News in Russian
7:00—News in English
7:20—News in Nipponese
7:30—Close Down

(4) For South America & Eastern North America

Tokyo .....8:00—11:45 a.m.
New York .....6:00— 9:45 p.m.
Chicago .....5:00— 8:45 p.m.
Buenos Aires...7:00—10:45 p.m.
Rio de Janeiro 8:00—11:45 p.m.

JZJ 11,800 kc/s., 25.42 m.
JZI 9,535 kc/s., 31.46 m.
JLG4 15,105 kc/s., 19.86 m.

A.M.
8:00—News in English
9:00—News in English
10:00—News in English
11:00—News in Spanish
11:30—News in Nipponese
11:45—Close Down

(5) For India & Southwestern Asia

Tokyo.....0:00— 2:00 p.m.
Calcutta.....8:30—10:30 a.m.

JZJ 11,800 kc/s., 25.42 m.
JLG4 15,105 kc/s., 19.86 m.

P.M.
0:00—Commentary in Hindustani
0:10—Commentary in Urdu
0:30—Commentary in Tamil
0:40—Special Commentary
0:50—Commentary in English
1:00—News in Iranian (Tues., Thurs., & Sat.), in Turkish (Sun., Wed. & Fri.)
1:30—News in Arabic
2:00—Close Down

(6) For Central America & North America

Tokyo.....2:30— 5:00 p.m.
Mexico ...10:30 p.m.— 1:00 a.m.
San Francisco...8:30—11:00 p.m.

JZI 9,535 kc/s., 31.46 m.
JZJ 11,800 kc/s., 25.42 m.

P.M.
2:30—News in Spanish
3:00—News in English
4:00—News in English
4:40—News in Nipponese
5:00—Close Down

(7) For Europe

Tokyo..... 5:15— 7:15 p.m.
London, Paris 8:15—10:15 a.m.
Berlin, Rome...9:15—11:00 a.m.

JZL 17,785 kc/s., 16.87 m.
JLG4 15,105 kc/s., 19.86 m.

P.M.
5:20—News in Nipponese
5:35—News in German
5:50—News in Italian
6:05—News in English
6:30—News in German
6:45—News in Italian
7:00—News in English
7:15—Close Down

(8) For Australia

Tokyo .....5:30—7:45 p.m.
Sydney.....6:30—8:45 p.m.

JZJ 11,800 kc/s., 25.42 m.
JZK 15,160 kc/s., 19.79 m.

P.M.
5:30—News in Nipponese
6:00—News in English
7:00—News in English
7:45—Close Down

(9) For South America

Tokyo .....7:30—8:45 p.m.
Buenos Aires...6:30—7:45 a.m.

JZI 9,535 kc/s., 31.46 m.
JLG2 9,505 kc/s., 31.57 m.

P.M.
7:30—News in Spanish
8:00—News in Nipponese
8:30—News in English
8:45—Close Down

(10) For China

Tokyo.....8:00—10:15 p.m.
Moscow.....2:00— 4:15 p.m.

JZJ 11,800 kc/s., 25.42 m.
JZK 15,160 kc/s., 19.79 m.

P.M.
8:00—News in Nipponese
8:20—News in Cantonese Dialect
8:40—News in Fukienese Dialect
9:00—News in Standard Chinese
10:00—News in Russian
10:15—Close Down

(11) For Eastern North America

Tokyo .....9:00—10:15 p.m.
New York .....7:00— 8:15 a.m.
Rio de Janeiro 9:00—10:15 a.m.

JZI 9,535 kc/s., 31.46 m.
JLG4 15,105 kc/s., 19.86 m.

P.M.
9:00—News in English
9:40—News in Portuguese
10:00—News in English
10:15—Close Down

(12) For India

Tokyo.....10:30 p.m.—1:15 a.m.
Calcutta... 7:00 p.m.—9:45 p.m.

JZI 9,535 kc/s., 31.46 m.
JLG2 9,505 kc/s., 31.57 m.

P.M.
10:30—News in Hindustani
11:00—News in Urdu
11:30—News in Tamil

A.M.
0:00—News in English
1:00—News in Nipponese
1:15—Close Down

(13) For French Indo-China, Thailand, East Indies & Burma

Tokyo ...10:30 p.m.— 1:15 a.m.
Bangkok, Saigon 8:30 p.m.—11:15 p.m.

JZJ 11,800 kc/s., 25.42 m.
JVW2 9,675 kcs., 31.01 m.

P.M.
10:30—News in French
11:00—News in Thai
11:40—News in Tagalog
11:55—News in Malai

A.M.
0:10—News in Burmese
0:35—News in Nipponese
1:00—News in English
1:15—Close Down

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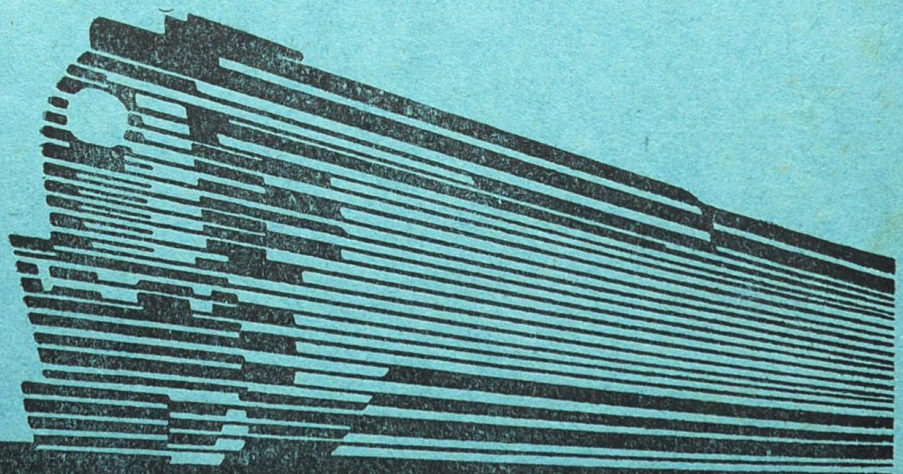

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